

WILSON URGES BIG ALLIANCE OF AMERICAS

Plan for Nations to Guarantee Integrity; Arbitrate Disputes.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The United States government's pan-American policy was revealed in detail by President Wilson tonight in an address before the second pan-American scientific congress.

He explained the proposals submitted to South and Central American diplomats here last week by Secretary Lansing as a basis for an effective agreement between all the republics of the western hemisphere "not only for the international peace of America but the domestic peace of America."

"The program, as outlined by the president, proposes that all the American nations shall:

1. Enter into a guaranteeing of each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

2. Agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible by amicable process.

3. Agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation and to settle them by arbitration.

4. Agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be equipped against or supplied for revolutionists be shipped to neighboring states.

5. Will maintain Monroe Doctrine.

"These are practical suggestions," the president said, "and I for my part believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for many a generation."

He said the Monroe doctrine always had been and always would be maintained by the United States on its own authority, but that the doctrine would assume towards other nations of the hemisphere, and consequently the other nations had been distrustful of it.

Enthusiastic applause from the delegates greeted the president's remarks.

Then Friendship Contended.

After expressing regret at his inability to be present to greet the congress at its opening session the president said:

"I have been told so much about the proceedings of this congress that I feel that I can congratulate you on the fact that you are meeting in the capital of our own country, because we should wish to regard this as the universal place where these worth while are exchanged and shared."

"The drawing together of the American people long has dreamed of and desired. It is a matter of peculiar gratification, therefore, to see this great thing happen; to see the American drawing together, and not drawing together on any substantial foundation of mere sentiment."

See Co-operation Growing.

"The statement of the two American continents have more and more come into contact, fruitful, mutual conference, comparing views as to the practical and theoretical of helping one another and of settling forward every handsome enterprise on this side the Atlantic. But these gentlemen have not conferred without realizing that back of all the material of interest which I have spoken there lies and must lie a community of political interest."

"I have been told an interesting fact—I hope it is true—that while this congress has been discussing science, it has been, in spite of itself, led into the feeling that behind the science there was some inference with regard to politics, and that if the Americans were to be united in thought they must in some degree sympathetically be united in action. What these statesmen who have been conferring from month to month in Washington have come to realize is that back of the community of material interest there is a community of political interest."

Urges Political Partnership.

"I hope I can make clear to you what I mean by these words. I do not mean a mere partnership in the things that are expedient. I mean what I was trying to indicate a few moments ago—that you cannot separate politics from science, that you cannot have real intercourse of any kind amid political jealousies, which is only another way of saying that you cannot commune unless you are friends and that friendship is based on your political relations with each other, perhaps more than on any other kind of relationship between nations. If nations are politically suspicious of one another all their intercourse is embarrassed."

"That is the reason, I take it, if it be true, as I hope it is, that your thoughts even during this congress, though the questions you are called to consider are apparently so foreign to politics, have again and again been drawn back to the political inferences. The object of American statesmanship on the two continents is to see to it that American friendship is founded on a rock."

Wants America's Stand Clear.

"The Monroe doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained and always will be maintained on her own responsibility. But the Monroe doctrine demanded merely that European governments should not attempt to extend their political systems to this side of the Atlantic."

"It did not disclose the use which the United States intended to make of her power on this side of the Atlantic. It was a hand held up in warning, but there was no promise in it of what America was going to do with the implied and partial protectorate which she apparently was trying to set up on this side of the water, and I believe you will sustain me in the statement that it has been fear and suspicion on the score which have hitherto prevented the greater intimacy and confidence and trust between the Americas."

"The states of America have not been certain what the United States would do with her power. That doubt must be removed."

"Literally there has been a frank in-

BARBED WIRE IS USED IN DIPLOMACY ALSO.



ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR

Russia defeated Turks at Sarikamish, annihilating one whole army corps.

Austria reported taking heights south of Gorizia after fierce struggle with Russians.

Allies repulsed two German attacks in Sussex southeast of St. George.

Germans occupied French trenches in the Argonne.

Austria decided to raise embargo on marine wool to United States.

terchange of views between the authorities in Washington and those who represented the other states of this hemisphere, an interchange of views charming and hopeful, because based on an increasingly sure appreciation of the spirit in which they were undertaken. These gentlemen have seen that if America is to come into her own, into her legitimate own, in a world of peace and order, she must establish the foundations of unity so that no one will hereafter doubt

"I hope and I believe that this can be accomplished. These conferences have enabled me to foresee how it will be accomplished. It will be accomplished in the first place by the states of America uniting in guaranteeing to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity."

Urges Mutual Protection.

"In the second place, and as a necessary corollary to that, it will be accomplished by guaranteeing the agreement to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible and by amicable process; by agreeing that all disputes among themselves, should they unhappily arise, will be handled by patient, impartial investigation and settled by arbitration; and the agreement necessary to the peace of the Americas, that no state of either continent will permit revolutionary expeditions against another state to be fitted out on its territory and that they will prohibit the exportation of the munitions of war for the purpose of supplying revolutions against neighboring governments."

"You see what our thought is—not only the international peace of America but the domestic peace of America. If American states are constantly in ferment, if any of them are constantly in ferment, there will be a standing threat to their relations with one another."

"It is just as much our interest to assist each other to the orderly processes in our controversies with one another."

"These are practical suggestions, which have sprung up in the minds of thoughtful men, and I for my part believe that they are going to lead the way to something that America has prayed for many a generation. For they are based, in the first place, so far as the stronger states are concerned, on the handsome principle of self-restraint and respect for the rights of everybody. They are based on the principles of absolute political equality among the states. They are based on the solid, eternal foundations of justice and honesty."

Austria Has No Report.

Mr. Penfield reported he had been apprised by the Austrian admiralty that no submarine commander had reported firing a torpedo into a passenger ship on the morning that the Persia was attacked. He

Michigan Avenue

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Leo Dirichstein

Cyril Scott

U. S. TO FORCE ITALIAN LINER TO SHED GUNS

Case Shares Interest with Persia, of Which 336 Victims Still Are Missing.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An announcement made tonight by the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company says that the number of persons on board the Persia who have not been accounted for aggregates 336. Of these 119 were passengers and 217 members of the crew.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi, which arrived at New York today with two three inch rifles aboard manned by gunners of the Royal Italian navy will be refused clearance papers until the guns have been dismounted and removed. Moreover, the state department officials said tonight, an investigation will be made to determine whether the liner is armed solely for defense and not as a ship of war, liable to internment.

This action will be taken to insure against violation of the general rules enforced by the United States defining the status of armed merchant vessels entering its ports.

The state department probably will take up informally with the Italian government the question of removing the guns.

Verdi Violates Rules?

Unofficial accounts of the facts as to Giuseppe Verdi indicate violations of the rules defining the status of armed merchant vessels entering the United States, as announced by the state department in September, 1914, when the British government complained that German merchant vessels with offensive armament were escaping from American ports to prey upon British commerce.

Hope of obtaining from survivors conclusive proof that it was a torpedo that destroyed the liner Persia was virtually abandoned at the state department when Consul Garrolo at Alexandria, Egypt, cabled that no new facts were contained in the affidavits he had gathered.

Secretary Lansing is hopeful that inquiries made by Ambassador Penfield at the Vienna foreign office may clear up the situation.

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WILSON DELAYS POLICY CHANGE ON SUBSEA WAR

Awaits Data on Persia; Williams Backs Stand; Denounces Powers.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Revelation in the senate of the existence of considerable dissatisfaction with the president's foreign policy has upset the administration.

The disclosure that representatives of the people in numerous sections of the country are not in accord with Mr. Wilson's course in encouraging Americans to travel on belligerent ships and requesting apologies when they perish in submarine attacks has left the administration in a state of indecision on the steps to be taken as a result of the death of United States Consul McNeely, who went down on the Persia.

Questions for Wilson to Solve.

The president is undecided what course to pursue in the event it transpires that an Austrian submarine sank the Persia. He is undecided what stand to take on the question of liners carrying defensive guns, as did the Persia, and whether to take steps to prevent Americans from risking their lives on belligerent ships, as recommended by many statesmen, including Democratic leaders.

The president is looking to congress for advice on the policy he should adopt quite as much as he is looking to Vienna for information concerning the fate of the Persia.

Taking Poll of Senate.

He conferred this morning with Senator Stone, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Senators Overman and Simmons, Democrats, and afterward it transpired that a poll of the sentiment in the upper house in regard to the submarine policy is being made at the instance of the White House.

The veiled repudiation of the president's policy by Senators Gore, O'Gorman, Hitchcock, and Owen, all Democrats, in the senate yesterday was considered so alarming by the administration leaders that Senator John Sharp Williams came to the rescue of Mr. Wilson today.

He uttered a plea that the handling of the foreign policy be entrusted to the wisdom of the president and deplored the fact that congress is in session and exercising a disposition to interfere with the executive functions of the executive.

No Details on Persia.

The day passed without the receipt of further details of the sinking of the Persia. Ambassador Penfield cabled from Vienna that he had received the instructions to inquire whether the Austrian government has any information concerning the incident. It is assumed by the delay that the Austrian foreign office was not prepared to answer the request when it was presented.

American Consul Garrolo at Alexandria cabled he was sending the affidavits of survivors of the tragedy, which, he said, contained nothing in addition to the facts already transmitted.

The debate on the European war questions in the senate today rose in the midst of a defense of the administration policy in Mexico.

Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican, asked if Senator Williams saw any need to change the foreign policy of noninterference which Mr. Williams had been urging in justification of lack of action in Mexico.

"There is no need to change the policy," Senator Williams replied, "but the need

DEATH FOR SPY IN FRANCE.

Court Martial Convicts Maria Jose Del Pasi, Naturalized Argentinean, Who Aided Germany.

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According to the evidence a letter written by the accused last September which fell into the hands of the police gave particulars of the departure and told the destination of the French cruiser Kieber.

He also described the construction of a new long range gun.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Fridtjof Nansen Goes Down in English Channel and Two Drown.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 11:45 p. m.—The Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen of Bergen, bound from the east coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English channel yesterday. Two of the crew were killed, while the remainder were rescued and landed today. It was of 3,275 gross tons.

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American Saved When Persia Sank



CHARLES GRANT

Charles Grant of Boston was the only American rescued from the Persia when the P. & O. liner was torpedoed north of Alexandria, Egypt, in the Mediterranean. He gave a graphic description of the disaster, and reported that the ship sank so quickly that only two of thirty children on board were saved.

is plain to prepare to meet the existing danger. We are being threatened now, and the threat will increase."

Fears Bullying by Powers.

"Does the senator really believe that we may be attacked out of a pure spirit of aggression?" Senator Borah asked.

"It is not so much attack as bullying I fear," replied the white haired Mississippian. "If this is to be a question of an actual attack, I decline to answer. I do not wish to bring a great international issue into the dust of political discussion."

"But I may point out that right now one of the parties to the great war believes, whatever the law may be, that we have made ourselves allies of their opponents."

"The attack I fear will amount to only bullying at first. But the American people will not stand bullying. There have been plenty of delicate questions raised—the attacks on merchant ships, the blockade, and others."

"Now, if the American people have 'sense' enough to stand bullying and let it go at that, it might be all right. But they have not got that kind of sense, and I, for one, am not hungering and thirsting to have them get it."

Both Sides Flout America.

"We've already been bullied, haven't we, by both sides? One great belligerent has violated almost every law that protects our commerce on the high seas. Do you suppose that we stand any poorer chance, when we come to talk over with them if we are unprepared than if we are ready?"

"You ask whether we are to expect aggression? I answer that we already have it. What do you call it when a power assassinates our women and children—when that crime is called to the power's attention and it talks, and while talking repeats the crime on more women and children—it half promises and again perpetrates the same crime on still other ships?"

"The questions should be left to the decision of the man I have referred to before. He is a man who has a clear long, historic, tender vision. Before he advises action he thinks not only of American humanity but of humanity the world over. That is as it should be. It is a totally different thing from allowing a run riot in our own land."

Limit to Patience.

"There is one thing that cannot be postponed in honor. There is a point beyond which, in honor and self-respect, we must demand that there be a cessation. You cannot trespass on life or liberty or limb. That is a different question."

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All Sizes and Sleeve Lengths—Plain or Plaited Bosoms—Soft or Stiff Cuffs

Percale and Imported Madras Shirts made specially for the Shayne label, to \$1.65 sell up to \$3.00, now

Shirts of Crepe, Imported Anderson Madras, etc., beautifully colored designs, great variety, priced to \$5, \$2.65

Silks, Silk and Wool, Flannels, warranted fast colors and warranted unshrinkable, sold up to \$7.50, now \$3.85

Extra Heavy Silks, exquisite, luxurious creations in truly wonderful patterns, values to \$10, now \$5.85

Shayne \$1.00 values, 65c
Neckwear \$2.00 values, \$1.15
Delpark \$3.00 values, \$1.65
Pajamas \$5.00 values, \$2.65
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Higher Priced Neckwear and Pajamas Reduced Proportionately

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JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

Palmer House Corner

FEDERAL JUDGE DEMANDS PEOPLE IGNORE HYPHENS

Tells Grand Jury in Plot Case That Americans Must Aid Only This Country.

New York, Jan. 6.—An invitation to "hyphenated citizens" who put the interest of their native country before those of America to "get off the face of the earth" was issued here today by United States Judge Henry B. Clayton of Alabama. Judge Clayton's remarks were made in addressing the grand jury that was impaneled to resume the investigation into the activity of foreign agents in this country.

"You gentlemen," he said, "are entering upon your duties as American citizens. If any of you have had the misfortune to be born in a foreign country, I hope that you can truthfully say now that you love America more than the land of your birth. I have no sympathy with any naturalized citizen who is given to carping criticism of this government, or who cannot say that he loves America first, last, and forever."

Want No Alien Critics.

"If any citizen has come here from another country to evade military service let him not criticize our institutions here. If he desires to do so let him get off the face of the earth or go back and fight for the country whence he came."

"We do not care what foreigners or foreign nations think of our methods of government. So far they have proved successful. At present we are doing our best to carry out the precepts of the great father of our country, George Washington, by keeping our minds strictly on our own business and avoiding entangling alliances or by meddling in the affairs of European nations."

Acts on Buchanan Affair.

The special grand jury will consider the evidence disclosed before its predecessor which resulted in the indictment of Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois and other officers of Labor's National Peace council. Eight indictments have already been returned charging conspiracy with Franz von Rintelen, a German agent to foment strikes in American munition factories.

Have You Tried The Stratford Hotel 75c Lunch?

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Shayne

Shayne Shirt Prices Sharply Reduced

THESE are not job lots of manufacturers' seconds' bought to be sold on the bargain counter.

Every shirt offered at these low prices was made up specially for John T. Shayne & Company to be sold to the exclusive and exacting Shayne patronage.

You cheat yourself if you don't take advantage of this sale.

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Chicago & North Western Ry.

with distinctive extra fare features.

A full business day saved.

Lv. Chicago daily 7:00 p. m.
Ar. San Francisco 10:10 a. m. (morning)

The Chicago, Union Pacific & North Western Line has more miles of double track than any other transcontinental route—well ballasted roadbed—extra heavy steel rails and automatic electric safety signals all the way.

Three other splendid trains leave Chicago daily from the new Passenger Terminal for California.

San Francisco Limited Lv. Chicago 10:00 p. m.
Ar. San Francisco 7:50 p. m. (3rd day)

Los Angeles Limited Lv. Chicago 16:00 p. m.
Ar. Los Angeles

WILSON, UNDER FIRE, PROMISES MEXICO FACTS

Senate Resolution Attacking Secret Diplomacy Brings Administration Reply.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—As a result of an attack by the Republican minority of the senate upon the president's secret diplomacy and suppression of public information the administration today promised to give an accounting of its record in the Mexican imbroglio.

Senator Fall of New Mexico, in demanding adoption of his resolution calling upon the president for specific information concerning conditions in Mexico, assailed the "watchful waiting" policy of the administration that led to the recognition of Carranza. He insisted that the senate be informed particularly whether Carranza had been compelled to agree to make reparation for the American lives and property destroyed in Mexico.

May Hold U. S. Liabilities.
Senator Lodge followed with an arrangement of the administration for coming at the outrages perpetrated by the Carranzistas.
"By our course in Mexico," he said, "we have placed ourselves in a position where we may well be held responsible for enormous claims by the citizens of other countries because we have intervened to such an extent as to overthrow a recognized government."

In the midst of the Republican onslaught Senator Stone, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, arose and stated that there was no opposition to Senator Fall's resolution, and that he himself would move its adoption. Thereupon the resolution of inquiry addressed to the president was approved without a dissenting vote.

Democratic Leaders Prepared.
Senator Stone applied the test of inquiry to the debate in this fashion at the instance of President Wilson, with whom he conferred this morning, and of Secretary of State Lansing, from whom he obtained voluminous information last week on the Mexican question for the purpose of returning the fire of the Republicans.
As stated in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 27, the administration had been forewarned of the Republican attack and had decided that acquiescence in the demand for a lifting of the veil of secrecy would entail less costly political consequences than a continued suppression of the facts.

Questions Proposed by Fall.
The Fall resolution propounds these inquiries to the president:
"1. Is there a government now existing in the republic of Mexico?
"2. Is such government recognized by this government, how is such government maintained, and where; who is now the recognized head of such government, and is the same a constitutional government?"

"3. By what means was the recognition of any government in Mexico brought about, and what proceedings, if any, were followed prior to and resulting in the recognition, in any conference between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and other country or countries?"

"4. What assurances has the government of Mexico given this government as to its course in protecting American lives and property in Mexico and Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; and if such assurances have been given, what evidence has this government of the ability of such government to fulfill its promises and obligations in the premises?"

"5. What orders or instructions have been issued to our officials and troops for the protection of the lives, property, and peace of American citizens along the border?"

"6. What assurances have been received from the Mexican government or requested by this government as to payment of American damage claims for injury to life or property of our citizens resulting from the acts of Mexican citizens of that country within the last five years?"

Calls for Official Reports.
The resolution calls for the following information:
"8. Reports of the Brazilian minister to Mexico made to this government by letter or otherwise while said minister was representing this government in Mexico; also reports of American consular representatives in Mexico during the last four years, together with reports from any special or other sources of information available or to be had concerning or relating to Mexican affairs and conditions, or to Mexican officials or military and factional leaders; reports of the actions of the Red Cross in Mexico and their reports to this government."

Congress Has Right to Know.
Senator Fall insisted that congress was entitled to know what had happened since April 20, 1914, to demonstrate that Mexico was a government. He quoted the president's message of that date, in which the chief executive said: "If we are to accept the test of its own constitution, Mexico has no government." The senator declared that since that time the president had communicated no information to congress of importance.
"In view of the fact that the senate is asked to confirm that ambassador we have a right to be informed as other presidents have informed congress in similar cases," said Senator Fall. "I want to know if in recognizing Carranza the president has requested that those guilty of inflicting suffering and outrages upon citizens of the United States are to be held to a definite reckoning."

"I want to know, before we confirm an ambassador, if there are any assurances of damages for property and for assassinations committed upon American citizens. I want to know, and I believe the senate wants to know, before we confirm an ambassador, if there are any assurances of damages for property and for assassinations committed upon American citizens. I want to know, and I believe the senate wants to know, before we confirm an ambassador, if there are any assurances of damages for property and for assassinations committed upon American citizens."

They Have Mothers Now.



ZELLA CLEMENTS, AGE 9

MARGARET FRANCES DAVIES, AGE 3

These two little girls now each have a mother. They were the motherless daughters of Albert S. Brown, 2600 Fifth avenue, but now they have new names and new homes: Elizabeth Irene, their sister, is now the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Leroy Atkinson, 6235 S. Ellis avenue.

Margaret, 3 years old, is the new daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Davis, 7119 Rhodes avenue. Zella, 9 years old, will brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey N. Clements, 6821 Woodlawn avenue. Their former father, who is a foreman in a Milwaukee machine shop, was unable to care for them so he consented to their adoption.

DAY IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Met at noon.
Adopted a resolution asking the war department if it is not possible to abolish or consolidate some army posts.

Senator McCumber asked for investigation of charges that an illegal combination is about to advance prices of binder twine.

Adopted resolution asking the president to designate a Jewish relief fund.

Adjourned 4:45 p. m. to noon Friday.

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Secretary Garrison outlined the army increases to the military committee.

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Secretary Garrison outlined the army increases to the military committee.

Representative Henley asked for an investigation of propaganda for and against preparedness.

Adjourned 4:50 p. m. to noon Friday.

SENATE.

Met at noon.
Adopted a resolution asking the war department if it is not possible to abolish or consolidate some army posts.

Senator McCumber asked for investigation of charges that an illegal combination is about to advance prices of binder twine.

EUGENICS VIEWS PREVENT JUDGE WEDDING COUPLE.

Uhlir Refuses to Make Woman Pronounced "High Grade Moron" a Wife—Heard Marries Them.

Judge Uhlir, in the morals court, stepped out of court yesterday when he refused to perform the ceremony that would make Charles D. Natalie, 22, and Belle Sherman, 21, man and wife.

The girl had been pronounced a "high grade moron" by Dr. William J. Hickson of the psychopathic laboratory. She had been brought before him after she and Natalie had been arrested in a north side rooming house. They admitted they had been living as husband and wife.

Yet in spite of the objections of the judge and the doctor, both DI Natalie and the girl insisted on the ceremony. Judge Uhlir took a \$5 bill from his pocket and was about to hand it to the prospective bridegroom, who, though desiring to wed, had not the means of procuring a marriage license, when Henry Garner, a printer, 309 River street, walked to the bench and handed DI Natalie a \$2 bill.

"It's for a good cause," he said, with a smile. "I'm married, and it's great stuff."

They were married by Judge Heard in the circuit court.

OLD "NEWSIES" TO SET DAY.
Former Street Merchants Will Meet Today. Name Date for Charity Sale.

The Old Newsboys' association will meet at 12:30 o'clock today at Vogel's restaurant to fix the date for the next "old newsboys' day."

The association has 300 members, and last year collected more than \$6,000 on the day the old "newsies" got together and sold papers in the loop. The money went to charity.

Charles McCulloch is president of the association. John M. Kantor, real estate expert for the board of local improvements and secretary of the association, announced the meeting yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Mayor Thompson and members of the Chicago plan commission will appear before the house public buildings committee tomorrow morning in an effort to get an appropriation of \$6,000,000 for the new west side postoffice in Chicago. After they meet the committee the mayor and the members of the commission will call on Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The American Wall Paper company, 11 and 13 East Lake street, the American Wringer company, the Griffin Manufacturing company, the Rosenbach Shoe company, E. Tremling & Co., and the James V. Wipe company, tenants of 16 and 17 Lake street.

The fire started in the rooms of the Rosenbach Shoe company on the top floor of the building. The third and fourth floors are occupied by the American Wall Paper company as store rooms. A fire wall between the buildings kept the flames from the wall paper company's main establishment.

E. P. Sheppard, in charge of the insurance patrol service at the fire, said he would ask for an investigation into the fire. He said that there had been three fires in the building in the last three years.

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STEEL COMBINE TO BOOST PAY OF COMMON LABOR

Increase of 10 Per Cent May Be Followed by Similar Action by Rivals.

New York, Jan. 6.—Because of the prosperous condition attending the steel and iron trade, the United States Steel corporation today decided to increase the wages of its common laborers by about 10 per cent, the advance to take effect Feb. 1. Increases also will be made among other classes of employees.

The proposed increase will affect the greater part of the corporation's force of about 240,000 men and will increase the annual pay roll by about \$18,000,000, according to estimates by the corporation's representatives.

In 1914 the Steel corporation had an average of 162,400 employees on its rolls, as against 223,000 in 1913. The average daily pay in 1914 was \$2.88, an advance of 3 cents over the average of 1913.

The total pay roll in 1914 was \$182,380,000, against \$207,000,000 in the preceding year.

It is said that the action of the Steel corporation will be followed by most of its leading competitors, including some of the so-called independent operators.

Benefits 17,000 at Gary.
Gary, Ind., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The wage increase announced by the United States Steel corporation will benefit 17,000 employees in the Gary district.

The Acta Explosives company has notified its 1,300 employees that during the current year each man will receive a 50 per cent bonus to his regular wages.

May End Youngstown Strike.
Youngstown, O., Jan. 6.—The announcement by the United States Steel corporation of a 10 per cent raise for unskilled laborers changed the appearance in the strike of laborers of the Republic Iron and Steel company here. The Steel corporation has three plants here, and increases in wages in those plants are expected to bring similar increases elsewhere.

Crisis in Arizona Strike.
Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 6.—Reports received here from mine officials at Clifton, Ariz., today, stated that striking copper miners there were planning an attack on the jail, in an effort to release fellow strikers who had been in custody for some time. Adjt. Gen. C. W. Harris is at Clifton. The situation is regarded as critical.

The funeral sermon will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Borden of St. Elizabeth's church. Father Borden had been a friend of Miss Goggin almost from the time she came to Chicago as a girl. Burial will be in Calvary. The Western Casket company has charge of the arrangements for the funeral cortege, and many teachers will follow the body from the cathedral to the cemetery.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death at the close of the inquest. John Hood, driver of the automobile truck, was exonerated. The jury recommended that better lights be installed at the corner of Engle and Clark streets, where the accident took place.

Labor Chiefs Pledge.
The active plaidbearers will be John Fitzpatrick, E. N. Nockels, J. H. Walker, Victor Olander, John Alpina, Charles Stillman, James A. Mead, and S. G. Stoecker.

The honorary plaidbearers will be Gov. Dunning, Judge W. B. Dever, Peter Reinberg, Eugene Quirk, J. T. Greenacre, Louis F. Post, W. J. Bogan, William B. Owen, Wiley W. Mills, Carroll G. Pearce, Owen P. Thompson, George E. Cole, Frank P. Walsh, Senator E. C. Smith, and John C. Kennedy, and E. O. Brown.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 9, 1906, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability of responsibility for their safe custody or return.

TRIBUNE CIRCULATION FOR SEVEN DECEMBERS

Daily	Sunday
1908.....171,032	1908.....296,816
1909.....174,074	1909.....300,009
1910.....234,111	1910.....357,845
1911.....236,226	1911.....363,465
1912.....246,061	1912.....366,977
1913.....259,958	1913.....392,664
1914.....318,761	1914.....524,800
1915.....354,520	1915.....558,396

Growth in 7 years.....183,488 7 years.....261,580
Average for six months ending Sept. 30, 1915.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE SENATE ON THE WAR.

The elder statesmen who compose that greatest of all deliberative bodies, the United States senate, have been contemplating in a sort of majestic silence these many months the untoward manifestations of the human race in Europe. Wednesday they opened their mouths and began to talk. The comment of the nation might be: "We love every bone in their heads."

The debate over war and war measures had every resemblance to a barroom discussion except one. They stopped talking about the war in barrooms six months ago. Otherwise our elder statesmen might have been pictured each with a foot on the brass rail.

We suspect that the Hon. Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, who has a sense of proportion, felt that the senate was showing itself up. He is reported as looking flushed and talking testily.

The senate of the United States is a wise and dignified institution, but we can understand why President Wilson expressed the hope that it would not talk too much about foreign policies. This tribune would enter the Vox Pop department in competition as containing a more interesting and more intelligent discussion of the issues which the senators tackled.

COMPULSION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The men who would be reached by the conscription bill introduced in parliament by the British government are the men who ought to be in the army. It is not entirely a question whether a sufficient army can be raised and maintained under the free will system. There is also the question of doing justice. How the honest opponents of universal service reconcile themselves to the injustice of the system they support is a mystery.

That Mr. Asquith pledged himself to spread the burden of military service equitably is really a small matter. Whether there were a plague or not the case of equity would be clear. What there can be sacred in the privilege of shirkers to force other men to do their work is inconceivable, even as is the respect paid this privilege by men in authority.

Great Britain is asked to draft the men who by reason of their social condition are in the best position to do this work and who for entirely selfish reasons are endeavoring to shirk it. The government asks authority to take hold of these men and put them where they ought to be, in line with the men who have volunteered. If they are not taken hold of forcibly the burden on the willing will be heavier.

The best citizenship of the United Kingdom has offered with free will to do its part. The opposition to conscription is devoted to the interests of men who have proved that their sense of obligation to the state is nil. It might be the luck of these negligible men to upset a government.

The travesty would be supreme if, after refusing to do anything for the state, they destroyed its government. Men who ask that the state be saved for them without expenditure of effort or taste of suffering by them, contribute as their share only an issue upon which a ministry may be wrecked.

That is carrying human illogicality and injustice to the point where comedy and tragedy meet and merge. Americans follow the faltering course of British policy in this respect with interest because they know that Britain's troubles are what would be ours, except that our own would be intensified.

The elimination of the Irish from conscription is an apparent compromise, but it seems more than that. It seems a bit of the most practical sort of British conciliation of insurgent parts of the empire, the sort of conciliation which has produced the phenomenon of Boer leaders not only standing firm, but taking territory away from the Germans in Africa.

The Irish are, to some degree, organized to resist conscription. The contingents of Irish volunteers have been large, and their work in the war notable, but where in Ireland there is a hope that the British empire will be destroyed by the war it would be folly to order the draft.

Ireland, surrendered to her own device, might not be consolidated, but could hardly make the conclusion that the empire was willing to leave her own idea of duty to govern in the matter of military service. To exempt Ireland is a matter of political expediency, if not of necessity, but it ought to be sentimentally effective nevertheless.

THE RETURN OF THE DESPOT.

Popular philosophy a year and a half ago was dead against all despots. Every sovereign who amounted to anything was decapitated several thousand times a week—conventionally. Those who did not want to behead the Kaiser, the czar, Franz Joseph, all the secret diplomats, were of the opinion, one discovered after inquiry, that they should be beheaded in all instead. Democracy restrained itself in one respect. It did not say "I told you so" to the struggling peoples. It simply commanded their overlords.

The Benign Despot, a favorite creature of the philosophers of all ages, found himself without friends. No one advocated him or dared to. Even the English had no use for him because they thought they saw his image in the Kaiser. A whole group of philosophers were temporarily put out of business. It has proved to be only temporary. They have

reasserted themselves and many persons both in America and in England are rallying again around the standard. It seems to be a popular notion nowadays that although the kings and such dragged them into battle they are the only persons capable of dragging them out again successfully.

The idea seems to be especially popular in England. People began demanding a smaller cabinet, one which could get action and which could compel old fashioned national allegiance. One English periodical goes so far as to speculate on how it would sound to call Lloyd-George "Most Absolute Sir" during the period of the war and would be half inclined to advocate such a step if there could be some assurance that he would abdicate in favor of democracy after it is over. And there is a wide cry for some one "of dominating nature" who shall incorporate in himself all that is best in English nature.

In the United States the feeling has not got itself so well expressed. There is a feeling of vacuum and the political parties are looking around rather desperately for some one who is dominating enough and characteristic enough to fill it. Our president tells us to sit tight when there is a feeling that we ought to be doing something. We do not know what it is.

Popular philosophy of today in America has a meek desire for some peculiar sort of despot, one who can rule and who can find some way to keep us occupied emotionally. We are a bit tremulous about the success of our old fashioned kind of hit or miss democracy, but we need a leader to force us to mend our ways.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

While differing with Secretary Garrison as to several important features of his program, for reasons hitherto discussed and to be enlarged upon later, this tribune believes he expresses the overwhelming weight of public opinion of the American people in the following assertions before the house committee on military affairs.

"The integrity of the nation and its very existence," the secretary said, reading from a lengthy statement he had prepared, "may depend upon what is done in this matter at this time. This great opportunity will be lost unless a wise, sensible, and practical policy is the result of the consideration and action of this congress."

"We have determined and announced that the sovereignty of the other republics on this hemisphere shall remain inviolable, and must therefore at all times stand ready to make good our position in this connection."

"It will of necessity be conceded by any one who admits that military force is requisite at all that our present military force is totally inadequate to meet our responsibilities."

"The chaos which a crisis always produces where preparations in advance have not been made makes it certain that several months of necessity would intervene after the outbreak of war before any considerable number of volunteers would be ready to take their training and months of training must then ensue before they could be ready to be sent into battle."

"There is common agreement among those who have studied the subject intelligently that we should have a force in the continental United States of 500,000 men subject to instant call. Modern warfare, while it has demonstrated the increased use of mechanical instruments of war, has also demonstrated the increased use of numbers. In addition, therefore, to those with the colors subject to instant call, there should be at all times in the country large numbers of men available, by reason of previous service, for military purposes. Our immediate problem, therefore, seems to be how we shall meet these requirements."

It is only when Secretary Garrison begins to put his admirable generalizations into the form of concrete proposals that the judicious will disagree and disagree sharply with him.

The generalizations are sound. The proposals for carrying them out are seriously inadequate.

Editorial of the Day.

THE RABBIT PERIL.

It is an old game with nations to draw attention conspicuously to distant quarters while preparing subtle and insidious movements in other quarters where danger is least suspected. In this it has been asserted that they merely imitate nature herself, with whom neither the sciences nor the diplomacies of mankind have ever been able to wage effective warfare.

Something of the above import may lie concealed in the mysterious reports of rabbit invasions coming from various parts of the country at or near the same moment of time. If we have been the discoverers, it is because of some specializing in the part on this profound subject. Nor would the possession of preternatural insight be claimed. To have served the country through a timely warning were reward enough.

The first menace, as we recall the portentous series of events now being considered, appeared in Texas. There the rabbits suddenly fell upon the unsuspecting and unprepared citizens in countless numbers. The onslaught of the avenging Hun was as nothing to the flood of the Texas bunnies. Dogs took shelter in the cellars and ferocious Texans came mounted backyards to defend their property. It is true the army has since withdrawn as mysteriously as it came. But the fear remains. It may be that the hordes have fallen back upon the Texas Bermuda onion belt, there to wait their hereditary instinct for slaughter through a suitable diet before making another drive.

Later came the report of the holdup of a Kansas train by rabbits. The considerable local concentration suppressed the details, but they can be imagined. And now is heard the tale of a rabbit with four horns, seen in Missouri. Surely the plot thickens. What can one so advanced in the plot than a rabbit of destiny, toward which the innominate mass is gravitating, eventually to line up under his malefic leadership? Against such a combination not the two-horned Alexander himself, though backed by his mighty Macedonian phalanx, might hope to prevail.

Fortunately the eastern rabbit is still pacific. But who shall say what secret rabbit fund may not now be in course of distribution, undermining his patriotism and inflaming his erratic and impulsive mind to thoughts of frightfulness?

Evidently the crisis is imminent, if not already here. Under these conditions it were worse than folly to trust to international law or expect a treaty to be any more inviolable than a scrap of lettuce leaf. When a rabbit's blood is up he has about as much respect for the enemy as a European nation at war has for a neutral.

A SHADE OF DIFFERENCE.

"Willie, didn't I tell you not to play with that wiggle boy?"

"I ain't playin' wit' him, I'm fightin' wit' him." —Gargoyles.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

SIRERS AND BONS.

OUR fathers "bled at Lexington," While all we bleed is ink, Their music was the sword and gun, And ours the dollar's chink.

DR. CABOT of Boston declares that the policy of silence in regard to sex matters is not a good one. [Laughter.] We thought everything about sex had been said, to the uttermost syllable, by novelists, poets, preachers, sexologists, and sex fans generally; but if anything has been left unsaid it would be a grand idea to compel the saying of it within a specified time, so that a closed season on the subject might be declared, of fifty or eighty years.

"A VOICE," says Mr. Whitaker, the austere music critic, "cannot be better placed than between small feet and large eyes." What kind of mezzo would that be?

The Popocatepetl of Pile. Str: I regard as the some of excitement a description of what society ladies wear at that washing of linen with American Family soap and Gilt's Lye.

"TWENTY years ago," relates the Wendell, Idaho, Irrigationist, "Lewis M. Runner left home for Washington to patent a device. He had never been heard from since until recently, when he returned home." That will give you some notion of the red tape in the patent office.

"ONE MYRIAD-MINDED SHAKESPEARE." [From the Niles, Mich., Sun.] The Shakespeare club met with Mrs. Meyers, Broadway, at all club house of current interest were given. Miss Bither gave an interesting paper on the country of Brazil and a general discussion of the subject followed the paper.

THERE may be a less felicitous bit of journalism than "ex-wife," but it doesn't suggest itself at the moment.

HEALTH HUNCH FOR TODAY. Do not sup from public cup, Else your earthly jig is up.

THE RECIPE. Throw your kisses, little dear, Then the grip you need not fear.

WHAT England needs is a dose of the medicine that Belgium had to swallow.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SO-CALLED LITERATURE. Sir: From Peter Clark McFarlane's "Held to Answer." In Collier's: "He thrust a New Testament in his pocket." Two paragraphs farther: "He read the Twenty-third psalm, and the Twenty-fourth."

And he was only an amateur minister at that.

ODD that some one hasn't referred to him as that gay Gillett blade.

A SURPRISE PARTY. [From the Decatur, Ill., Public Opinion.] It is a few towns that could find such talent within their bounds. Madam O'Brien-Sims was at her best. She sang the "Perfect Day" and "The Land of the Leal" with much deep sympathy that it immediately gripped the audience. She surprised her audience by giving them two very difficult readings, which she interpreted with no small degree of skill. Miss Fiestie Price surprised her friends by the marked improvement of her solo work. Miss Clara Hoyt of the Methodist university of Oklahoma sang a cycle of three numbers, concluding with "The Builders are marked U. S." Miss Hoyt also surprised her friends by the improvement since her graduation from Northwestern university. Regarding the audacious surprise of the evening was sprung.

[To be discontinued.]

"THE point of view that premature peace is pro-German does not seem to be understood in the United States," observes Lord Northcliffe; but we fancy that this p. v. is quite well understood.

TO A GRIP-STRUCKEN SISTER. SISTER, dear, I longed to buy you Something fine and something rare, Peacock's tongue on an ox-blood china, Or the alligator pear;

So I bought of Mr. Jevins Some persimmons rare and fine, And pomegranates just like that one Pluto gave to Proserpina.

I've not eaten rare fruits, sister, These may be exceeding tough; May be seedy, hard or gritty, May, in short, be hardier stuff; But they're rare, and they're poetic; And they bear you, sister mine, Much more love than, in the fable, Pluto gave his Proserpina.

"NON-SMOKERS—I will buy your Xmas present cigars."—Ad in Buffalo News.

Why appeal only to non-smokers?

THE ARTFUL ED. [From the Cleveland Graphic.] J. A. Foyt, one of our substantial citizens, heard an order some orders and order to go with our reporter for the Christmas dinner and imagined that we were living a little above our means, so he advanced us a dollar on his subscription.

IT is just as well to look on the bright side of things. If the United States had had a merchant marine most of it would have been torpedoed by this time.

"I WENT into a haberdashery," related the gentleman who corrects the inspired compositor's first guess at our limp sentences, "and asked for a Devon collar. The clerk was baffled until I gave him the street car conductor's pronunciation of the word; then he produced the article."

A TWO-HANDED PICKER (MEX.). Prexy Wilson picked a peck of pitiless publicity; Where's the peck of pitiless publicity Prexy Wilson picked?

"HUERTA in Critical Condition—Second Operation Performed—Federal Government Removes His Guards."—St. Louis City Tribune.

His tonsils may go next.

Helpful Hint No. 997. Sir: If any of your stenographer friends can't get away from writing "1915," tell them to continue writing it and then push back and strike a 6 over the 5. I do it all the day. It is hardly noticeable.

M. C. NOT to be outdone in generosity by the U. S. Steel corporation, the Hydrox company is offering "large half-gallon bottles" of its stuff.

JUST ABOUT. Sir: Would you give the same impartial consideration to copy submitted on a postal card that you give to stuff sent under a 2 cent stamp? Ask because I could "help you out" twice as often if it cost half as much.

HAL BERNI. A FOREHANDEN person in Evanston advertises: "Take a ride. Seven passenger limousines to rent. See the country in the fall."

"MY idea of Zero in Occupations," writes I. E. H., "is librarian of the Baltimore hotel library."

Bright Springs of Grow-Up. Sir: A four-year-old called Fowler, my dog, "Trouser." We laughed, but her father, who is quite bright, said: "That's all right; she calls him Trouser because he pants." Q. A. B. "CEAR to Fight Until Last Enemy Dies." FORGIVEN by the last mufik. R. L. T.

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1916: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

WORK OF HEALTH COMMISSIONS.

THE Chicago vice commission reported in 1915. As the result of stimulus from this report Chicago suppressed its red light district. Professional prostitution is without the advertising facilities which existed in the old red light districts. The business and political organization, which had a cohesiveness through the possibilities offered by a red light district, is now without great power. One by one the avenues of business of professional prostitution are being closed.

Supt. Thrasher of the Committee of Fifteen estimates that the number of houses of prostitution in Chicago has been reduced 60 per cent and none of the existing places are widely advertised. There is no way of knowing whether there has been any decrease in venereal diseases. Health departments are planning to take up the fight against venereal diseases. Their plans contemplate dispensary and hospital facilities, registration of cases, education of the public, and the repression of men's specialist quacks. Venereal diseases are forms of contagion which have harmful effects and are properly in the domain of the contagious disease divisions of health departments. The Chicago vice commission contributed considerably toward the change in policy on vice and venereal diseases which has been evident in all parts of the country.

The Chicago commission on ventilation was not an official commission except that the Chicago health department was represented on it and much of its research work was done in the laboratories or by the officials of the department.

The commission is composed of representatives of the Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Society of Architects, the board of education, and the health department.

The commission has issued two reports. The subject of ventilation is one of the greatest importance. The present methods have been developed by mechanical engineers who were seeking to reduce requirements furnished them. Ten years ago they began to hear that the hygienic standards for which they were striving were wrong. Confusion prevails. This commission strives to bring order out of this confusion. They have accomplished something and they are still at work.

They were the forerunners of a commission in New York, which latter has funds by which it can carry on experiments. This commission can justify itself as a health commissioner of Chicago. Therefore, I include it in this recap.

The standards laid down by this commission are:

1. Generally speaking, the drink cures given to institutions are good up to a certain point. They clean a man up and establish his nervous poles. None of them will cure a man who is indifferent to cure. They are at least ineffective. As the answer should have been read, going without liquor between drinks. Nothing could be said of the slip-it-in-the-bottle cure.

2. I do not know that it will be dangerous, but it will do no good. This is one of these medicine advertisements by a fake method of advertising. The cure is not in the bottle. It is in the mind of the patient.

3. T. R. writes: "I am a man of 86 years, in good health, do a variety of things at home, and go to business every day by a forty mile round trip. Some time ago I was troubled with intermittent heart action, but for three years. Now I am cautioned against baths whose temperature is above 100 degrees; and occasionally I see that some person, who seems to be familiar with water, dies in a bath tub. Kindly enlighten us about bath temperature for old fellows."

REPLY. You have been correctly informed. Old people must beware of hot baths and hot bathtubs. They are liable to faint and drown. They should also beware of bathtubs heated by gas. The temperature of a neutral bath is 98 to 99.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

[Copyright: 1916: By the Brewster Co.] from the ordinary barrier by the fact that they occupy in court a space partitioned off between the bench and that part of the hall where the law is called members of the bar are obliged to sit.

They receive three or four times the amount of pay that is accorded to lawyers who have not attained the eminence of a "senior," and enjoy both official and social precedence, which is highly prized.

Precisely in the same way that king's counsel are debarred by etiquette and usage from accepting briefs entailing an appearance in any of the lower courts, in the same way it is impossible for a plaintiff or a defendant to secure a satisfactory hearing from the higher tribunals except through a king's counsel, who invariably exacts a big fee for himself and will never undertake a case unless briefed as a "counselor," who does all the hard work and drudgery, working up the law and precedents in the matter, with which he crams his senior, usually just before the latter appears in court.

Moreover, there are sumptuary distinctions between king's counsel and the rest of the bar, which are worthy of being noted. No member of the bar, be he a barrister or a solicitor, is allowed to wear a top hat, or even assist, without being arrayed in the prescribed costume, the chief features of which are a white coat, a black waistcoat, a black necktie, and a black bow tie.

In the case of the junior the robe is of stuff or bombazine, while in that of the king's counsel it is of silk. That is the meaning of the expression "taking silk," which is used in recording the appointment of a lawyer to the rank of king's counsel.

The junior is permitted to wear what clothes he likes beneath his stuff gown, provided the coat is dark. But the senior is forced to array himself in a quaint and uncomfortable costume beneath his silk robes.

The full dress, which is invariably to be worn by the king's counsel when pleading before the house of lords, or the privy council, consists of a black cloth coat, cut in the fashion of the reign of Queen Anne, black waistcoat and knee breeches, black silk stockings, a full bottom wig of white goat's hair, falling down upon the shoulders, lace ruffles at neck and wrist, and above all, a black gown of silk, with deep square collar or cape, and long, narrow, streaming sleeves hanging from the elbows and almost touching the ground.

When king's counsel are in mourning, either private or official, the above dress is changed to black, and the full bottom wig is replaced by a black turban, reaching almost from the wrist to the elbow, and which are called "weepers."

The judges are very particular about the dress of the members of the bar pleading before them, and over and over again have there been instances of members of the supreme court of judicature declining to give members of the bar a hearing because they did not happen to be arrayed in regulation costume.

Without these obligatory garments and wigs a pleader is, according to official fiction, invisible from the bench, and the remark occasionally heard from a judge to the effect, "I can hear you, Mr. So-and-so, but I cannot see you," indicates that some gentleman of the bar is attempting to address the court without being professionally attired.

REWARD FOR SERVICE. Maywood, Ill., Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your editorial, "Reward for Service," is a step in the right direction. It is high time something was done by our national, state, and city government giving preference in time of peace to those who preferred their country in time of war. You told the truth about the way the majority of our citizens look upon the soldier or sailor who possesses an honorable discharge. He is too often looked upon as one to be avoided instead of employed. Surely one who has had three years' disciplinary training in the army or navy, who knows how to command, or be commanded, and who is his superior officer, is far preferable to one not having that advantage.

Also what an incentive it would be to

mission are in force in New York City and are operative in Buffalo and many other cities. Scores of cities and states within the last few years have adopted standards in accordance with the recommendation of the commission. The fundamental idea of their report that milk should be sold according to grade and class is clearly on its way toward universal adoption.

Pasteurization of the milk consumed by the people of cities is now generally regarded as a necessary safeguard. Superiors on a better method of preventing milk borne tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and septic sore throat. When this commission began work in 1911 Chicago's milk ordinance of 1908 was the only ordinance requiring pasteurization. There are many such now, as the commission on milk standards has been one of the forces which have brought this about.

FAIRLY EFFICACIOUS. C. K. writes: "I would you kindly advise what you think of the various drink cures advertised? My brother is inclined to drink rather heavily at certain times (pay days), which last for several days, and if he advertised cures were really cures would attempt to try them."

"2. Also advise if you think it would be dangerous to health to take of korean tablets advertised in papers to reduce weight. My sister is overweight and wants to reduce somehow."

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OWNER NOTIFIED TO MOVE REFUSE. Chicago, Jan. 3.—[To the Friend of the People.]—Three ago buildings were destroyed by fire on Sixth street, the "Midway." Two of the buildings have been rebuilt. City in front of the ruins of the third building—the old Calumet club—there is a pile of debris and dirt, unsightly and disgusting, which has been there undisturbed ever since the fire of three years ago. It is offensive to passers-by and should long since have been removed. Is it the business of anybody in particular to see that the pavement is cleared of this nuisance?

C. A. D. The debris referred to is on private property which is owned by a resident of Bridgeview, Ill., who has no Chicago agent. Notice has been mailed him to remove the refuse, which is unsightly and offensive to passers-by.

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PEACE SHIP WAR CAUSED BY U. S. DEFENSE PLANS

"Tribune" Writer Depicts At-
tempt to "Railroad" Anti-
Military Statement.

BY CAROLYN WILSON.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 19.—(Special.)—The dove has taken flight—chased off by the screaming eagle. Peace is no more on the ship. The long expected fight has taken place. The whole ship is in a pleasant uproar, stimulating after the inaction, and the newspaper men are rushing through the corridors saying, "Thank heaven, at last a story has broken. The ship company was yawning unashamedly over a two hour lecture of Louis P. Lochner's on 'World Federation' when suddenly they opened their eyes to the fact that a bright little game of politics was being pushed over on them and they woke up."

S. B. McClure read the president's message to congress and after the reading little O. Jones, who practices several kinds of "isms" and can be relied on to grow ardent on almost any subject, hopped up and talked for fifteen minutes against the United States government and armament in general.

Ford Urges Separate Discussions. A discussion seemed about to begin and Mr. Ford went word that he preferred that the different bodies on board—peace delegates, journalists, and students—discuss the matter separately and draw up resolutions which could be wired to America. The two wise newspaper men judged that this was an attempt to stave off discussion indefinitely and would result in a complete deadlock.

But not at all. Just as Mr. Lochner pronounced his last sentence, Dr. Aked made an attempt to railroad a resolution protesting against the president's message. He now says that it wasn't a resolution, merely a statement, and to be signed by such members of the party as chose. But the initial intention was now admitted by Mr. Ford and the members of the committee was to have this statement convey the general feeling of the entire company.

Statement Against Armaments. The resolution, alias statement, reads as follows:

"Whereas, The policy of maintaining vast armaments on sea and land has increased the danger of disaster and destruction; and it is the duty of the civilized world to endeavor to bring about a permanent peace."

"We declare our opposition to any increase in the armaments of the United States and we are convinced that the only way to bring about a permanent peace is by the reduction of armaments. We therefore call upon our fellow citizens in every state of the union to unite in opposition to a policy of increasing armaments, and to the world and to join with all earnest men and women in every land in active preparation for the day of international brotherhood."

It was given for either discussion or action. The resolution was passed around for signatures. In sheep fashion the roomful of people began to sign until S. B. McClure jumped up and refused to sign. He said that his connection with this party must cease if he were expected to sign such a resolution.

Students Suspect "Steam Roller." Students stood up to protest that it was an undemocratic proceeding and that there had been an attempt at "steam roller" methods.

Dr. Aked accused Mr. McClure of not reading Mr. Ford's letter of invitation, which directly subscribed against armament, or else committing the resolution to the spirit of the mission.

Judge Lindsey, Gov. Hanna, John T. Barry, and three other members of the peace delegates refused to sign, and the matter broke up into cliques, which gathered in corners all over the ship. The newspaper men rushed up to the "city room"—formerly a second class smoking room and therefore eminently suitable—and thanked heaven again that at last there was a real story on the boat.

An impromptu court scene was called. Dean of the Herald presided and a temporary sergeant at arms was dispatched to call Mr. Ford, Dr. Aked, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Miss Schwimmer, and Mr. McClure before the journalists.

Newspaper Men Hold Court. These five were questioned regarding their motives, their phraseology, their recommendations, were required to defend the charge of "railroading," and when they began a defense were sharply reminded that they were asked for a statement of facts, not an argument.

I think Mr. Ford's attitude during the whole thing was the most remarkable. He sat on the sofa, his thin hand caressing his chin, his eyes fixed on the speaker, his face all over the room, wandering back to his sleeve rolled up for work, his feet on the table, his abrupt manner of questioning, which only changed and softened when he addressed Mr. Ford himself.

It was plain to be seen that Henry Ford did not know what it all meant. In the first place he couldn't understand why any one should refuse to sign the resolution. That was to him the simplest thing in the world and had been understood since the beginning of his invention. In

ESPEY'S CREAM
For Chapped Hands, Face
and any roughness of the
skin.
It is a Cream—delightful
fully refreshing to the skin.
It is entirely free from the
greasy, greasy feeling left
by many preparations.
It is made in the
Harris Trust Building
at 16 N. Michigan Ave.
W. B. ROSSMAN.

HONEYMOONING.

Miss Dean will play one of the leading roles in the Hyde Park High School four act play, "A Russian Honeymoon."



MISS HELEN DEAN

the second place, he couldn't understand the discussions, and last he was puzzled at the eagerness of the reporters for "news."

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, ponderous, majestically glowered over the assembly like Zeus.

"It means our damnation or salvation," shouted McClure.

"We don't all accept Mr. McClure's decision on either," replied Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and began a ministerial talk, which was cut short by the press with the shout, "Hey, new here! We want a statement, not a sermon."

Reporters Sorry for Ford. And then they all fled out and the reporters went to work. Nothing but the clicking of typewriters and once in a while a short from some newspaper man that he felt "sorry for Ford, who simply can't get what it all means."

Then new troubles. They were trying to censor the wireless. The Ford managers had moved it under with about 8,000 words of incoherent remonstrance to the various crowned heads of Europe. With the orders for that to go out first there was no chance of our messages getting away for at least twenty-four hours.

Mr. Ford was appealed to and went up to give the operator orders to send the news first. A half hour later it was discovered that Lochner had countermanded the orders, but a pleasantly smiling lynching party of newspaper men soon convinced him of the error of his ways.

It was then 1 o'clock. Everything was dead. Groups of people continued to stand around the corridors. Peace delegates deplored the moral fiber of journalists who would thus endanger the well-being of the expedition for the mere sake of "news."

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Everywhere. Jenkin Lloyd Jones seemed to be everywhere, waving his long white beard in the face of some remonstrator, looking precisely like Santa Claus in the empty curving white water which molds him from throat to waist, day in, day out, until his color is not now what it once was.

Gradually the crowd filtered back to the city room. And at 2 o'clock in the morning began one of the most amusing mock trials I have ever seen. All the celebrities on board were sent for. Lindsey came and presided. Dean Marquis of Detroit

and Gov. Hanna of North Dakota gave a judicial tone to the assembly. The trial started with the desirable but Utopian sentiment, "Let us have peace," and ended with a bribed jury acquitting the accused.

Aside, however, from the amusing side of the evening, we all feel that the unity is lost, and there is small chance of restoring it.

Lochner made a remark about a lot of people on board coming for a joy ride—implying that those who now did not wish to take the responsibility of signing the resolution had not sufficiently considered the seriousness of the invitation when it was received.

**FORD PARTY WILL AVOID
LIGHTLY CLAD DANCERS.**
Peace Crusade May Be Held Up by
Discharged Employes Who Seek
Court Action.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6.—Because some airily clad "classic" dancers were on the program, the Ford peace party will not attend a reception arranged by the local society of Esperantists, it was announced today. Jenkin Lloyd Jones and other members of the steering committee decided classic dances not strictly symbols of the movement for peace.

The Danish delegation to The Hague peace conference is nearly complete. Sven Lange, the novelist; Olaf Forchhammer, president of the Copenhagen Peace society; and Commodore Blume, Arctic explorer, are the most prominent personages.

There is a possibility that the expedition may not proceed through Germany to The Hague tomorrow. Rexford Holmes, who was discharged as head of the expedition's stenographic department, is threatening to hold the party here by instituting legal proceedings unless certain remarks are retracted.

CITIZEN TRAFFIC SQUAD FAVORED BY POLICE CHIEF

Safety Commission to Be Made
Bosses of Bluecoats if
Mayor Agrees.

Chief of Police Healey yesterday agreed, subject to confirmation by the mayor, to create a citizens' traffic squad to be composed of the members of the recently organized citizens' traffic and safety commission. Each of the twenty-five members, according to the plan, is to be provided with a star and clothed with authority to issue instructions to traffic patrolmen. There are twenty citizens and five aldermen on the commission.

The suggestion that the commission be organized as a traffic squad was made by John C. Shaffer, publisher of the Chicago Evening Post. Mr. Shaffer said circumstances often arose where a member of the commission ought to have authority to supervise work of the traffic patrolmen.

"I have had that very thing in mind," Chief Healey said. "I will ask the mayor to O. K. the plan."

Chief Healey promised his cooperation in carrying out the objects of the commission. He recommended particularly two things—giving pedestrians the right of way at corners and clearing the downtown streets of vehicles that stand at the curb.

"The loop is becoming so congested," the chief said, "that radical measures will have to be taken to facilitate transportation. The street cars should be given the exclusive use of the tracks, not because of the street car company, but because of the vast army of people who are obliged to use them."

Judge Joseph Sabath of the Speakers' Court was elected president of the commission. Other officers are: Vice president—J. T. Brown, president of the Chicago Automobile club; Charles M. Hayter, president of the Chicago Motor club; Otto Lehman, chairman of the Association of Commerce traffic committee; and G. W. Stratton, manager of the King Motor company; secretary, Chester Keel; treasurer, H. W. Allison, president of the Chicago Automobile Trade association.

**AGREE ON EXPERTS TO STUDY
CHICAGO SUBWAY PROBLEM.**
Council Committee to Ask New
York Engineers to Aid Blon J.
Arnold in Traction Survey.

William Barclay Parsons and Robert Ridgway may be the two men who, with Blon J. Arnold, will make the proposed comprehensive study aimed toward the systematic improvement of Chicago's transportation facilities, including the construction of subways.

Their names were agreed upon tentatively yesterday by the subcommittee designated to present the names of three engineers to the council committee on local transportation. Negotiations probably will be opened with them in a short time by Chairman Henry D. Capitani.

Mr. Arnold already has been chosen under the stipulation made by the council that one member of the commission shall be a Chicagoan. His selection is considered final.

Both Mr. Parsons and Mr. Ridgway have aided in building New York subways. Mr. Parsons built the first passenger tube in the eastern city and Mr. Ridgway now is chief engineer in charge of rapid transit construction.

NOOTBAAR SHIFT A PUZZLE.
Healey Says No Captain So Far
Mentioned Is Slated for
His Post.

If Capt. Max Nootbaar is transferred from the Twenty-second street police station his successor will not be any one of the captains so far mentioned publicly for the place. Chief Healey said yesterday that if a new man is placed in charge of the old levee district it will not be Capt. Thomas Cronin, Capt. John J. Ryan, or Capt. Thomas Costello. It is possible that no captain will be included in the order to be issued tomorrow.

GASOLINE WAR CUTS PRICES?

Independents Say Standard
Oil Is Trying to Drive
Them Out.

OPERATING AT A LOSS.

Rejoice, ye Chicagoans who drive automobiles, for you are getting gasoline 3 cents cheaper a gallon than you deserve. It is now selling at 16½ cents a gallon, but if the independent oil and gasoline men have their way the price in the so-called Indiana district, which includes Chicago, will jump to 18 or 18½ cents.

The Standard Oil company, abused, threatened, and investigated, is responsible for the present "low price of gasoline," according to E. E. Grant, secretary of the Independent Oil Men's association. But, maintains Mr. Grant, that responsibility arises from no noble motive. Indeed, he declares, the object of that "low price" is to stamp out the independent companies operating in the Indiana district.

Wide Range in Prices.
Here are some of Mr. Grant's figures showing the tank wagon prices on gasoline in various localities:

Chicago	16½	Buffalo	20
Indiana district	16½	New York	22
Ohio	18	New England	22
Pittsburgh	18	St. Louis	20
		St. Paul	20

According to Mr. Grant, independent dealers are compelled to pay 15 cents a

gallon for gasoline purchased from the refineries in Oklahoma. The expense of transportation is 1.32 cents a gallon and there is a charge of 1 cent a gallon for inspection.

Operate at Loss.
This makes a total of 17.32 cents a gallon, not including the cost of delivery. Hence, declares Mr. Grant, independent oil and gasoline dealers in the Indiana district are operating at a loss.

And the worst is yet to come, Mr. Grant declares. The national administration proposes to impose a revenue tax on gasoline.

Meanwhile the federal investigation continues. Dispatches from Washington show that congress is becoming a party to the general inquiry.

POLICE AFTER "L" SPITTERS.
Disease Spreading Practice Will Be
Stopped on Elevated Platforms
If Arrests Will Do It.

Don't spit on the elevated platforms. The ban is on and you might be arrested. John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner, and Chief of Police Healey have put the clamps down and offenders will be arrested. Several have been taken in already and the police are determined to stop the practice.

Ernest I. Budd has written to the authorities asking them to enforce the ordinance, especially at this time when disease is so easily spread.

Dr. Paul Oliver, 104 South Michigan boulevard; Frank B. Stevens, 4415 Prairie avenue; a nurse, and two other men were arrested in the crusade yesterday.

Co-eds to Give Show.
Co-eds of Northwestern university will give two movie shows next Thursday at the Grand theater in Evanston to help raise funds for a woman's building.

A Good Resolution

is always worth while. Make up your mind to begin saving today. \$2 deposited each week with interest at 3% compounded semi-annually will amount

In One Year to \$ 105.49
In Five Years to 562.38
In Ten Years to 1822.65

\$1 or more will start an account and draw interest compounded semi-annually. Savings deposits made on or before January 13th will draw

3% Interest from Jan. 1st
FOREMAN BROS. BANKING CO.

S. W. Cor. La Salle & Washington Sts.
A STATE BANK—ESTABLISHED 1862

Checking Accounts
of individuals, firms and corporations are solicited and received upon favorable terms.

Trust Department
We accept Trusts of all kinds, act as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Manage Estates.

Real Estate Loans
are made on improved Chicago Real Estate at lowest rates. We also sell Real Estate Loans to those desiring investment.

Capital and Surplus \$1,500,000

Who's boss in your office anyway?

All right, then it is strictly up to you if you continue to pay out good money—and waste time—for having your letters written *twice*—once in shorthand and once on the typewriter.

You are doing it with your eyes wide open. You can't blame a bit of the waste and inefficiency of shorthand on anyone else. You are boss. You pay the bills. Yet you go along talking about efficiency, and passing up the one biggest factor of convenience—and time—and money-saving ever devised for you. When it only needs a nod of your head to find out how to do what thousands of other business men do; have your letters written *once*, on the typewriter—have them written better and more accurately—and at least a third less in cost.

To say nothing of a personal convenience in dictation greater than you ever dreamed of. It's about time *you* dictated to The Dictaphone.

THE DICTAPHONE

REGISTERED
16 N. Michigan Ave.

The least you can do is call Rand. 2771—The Dictaphone—and find out *something* about it. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Now, while you think of it.

The only "Dictaphone" is THE Dictaphone.

Dictaphone—our trade-name.
Man at the desk—our trade-mark.



Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 16 N. Michigan Ave. Please send me particulars.

Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....

This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

What Do Your Savings Earn?

WE know of no savings plan in the United States so beneficial in teaching the savings habit or so profitable in actual earnings for the saver as that of

The Harris Trust Weekly Savings Club

You may become a member by saving one dollar or more each week, and will share in the earnings of the Club. Our booklet, "Systematic Saving," explains the plan in detail. Ask for it.

Harris Trust & Savings Bank

Organized as N. W. Harris & Co. 1882. Incorporated 1907

HARRIS TRUST BUILDING

Monroe Street Between Clark and La Salle

GILLET'S FAITH IN EX-WIFE FIRM; HURTS OWN CASE

Testifies He Can't Believe Admissions She Made to Him in Two Notes.

(Continued from first page.)

former wife concerning these confessions. Despite all the evidence to the contrary, he made the flat assertion that he never had made an accusation of misconduct against his wife in his life. He said he neither had requested nor demanded a written confession from her and never had made threats or violence to obtain one. He declared that he signed confessions had been given to him voluntarily.

Reveal Mystery of Notes.

In the writer of startling evidence not the least sensational was the sweeping away of the last vestige of mystery concerning the language of Mrs. Bryant's two notes of confession. The exact wording of both was brought out.

The confession which comes first in point of time and second in introduction into the evidence was written on Auditorium hotel stationery. It was undated, but Mr. Gillett said it had been handed to him by his wife Nov. 28, 1908. It read:

"I have been intimate with a dozen men."

The second note was the now famous "scrap of paper" confession which named three men. It reads with the names withheld in this way:

"I was intimate with _____ and _____, and admit it."

Admits Her Signatures.

Both notes were signed "Elizabeth Parker Gillett," and the writing and signatures of both were identified by Mrs. Bryant as her own.

The second confession introduced into the Gillett drama one of its most perplexing mysteries, aside from the mystery of the three men who figure in it. Mrs. Bryant had testified that she had written it between Dec. 1, 1908, and the following April, but she could not recall the date. She had written the confession, she said, in desperation when she was willing to confess to anything if it would bring her husband back from the hospital. Mr. Gillett brought against her "every hour of the day and night."

Last Chapter in Story.

There was a last chapter in her story which dealt with a letter in which she declared, she told her husband her former confession was utterly untrue. This letter, she said, she gave to Mr. Gillett the day she took the train for Mudavia around Easter, 1909. She had sealed it, she said, and on the envelope had written: "To be opened by Charles only after my death." The message on the envelope was read in court during the day.

Under questions by Edward Warren Everett, her lawyer, Mrs. Bryant said she did not know what had become of her letter of vindication. After she had given it to Mr. Gillett, she said, she never had seen it again.

Demand Note Be Produced.

Mr. Everett made a demand upon Francis W. Walker, Mr. Gillett's attorney, to produce it in court. Mr. Walker said neither Mr. Gillett nor he had any such letter in his possession. Mr. Everett said it possibly had been lost and he had Mrs. Bryant testify regarding its contents. Mr. Gillett yesterday told an entirely different story of the incriminating envelope and its original inclosure. He said the envelope had contained, not Mrs. Bryant's letter of vindication, but the "scrap of paper" confession with its mention of three men, of whom, it was brought out, one was dead, one in Chicago, and the third is an actor with the initials of W. J.

Veracity Issue Sharp.

This was the most startling clash of testimony in the case and narrowed the issue to a choice between the word of Mrs. Bryant and that of her former husband. Mr. Gillett said the envelope was not handed to him by his wife on the eve of her departure for Mudavia, but in Mudavia as he was about to take the train back to Chicago after a visit there. He admitted he had ignored the incriminating envelope and had torn the envelope open on the train on the journey to the city. Apparently his wife's sensational confession that confronted him when he broke the seal had not perturbed him greatly. "No," he told Mr. Everett, he had not jumped off at the very next station and hurried back to wreak the vengeance which might have been expected from a husband outraged by such a disclosure. He had put it in his pocket, he said coolly, and decided to "await developments."

Hint of Secret Drama.

In the matter of evidence, the envelope was neutral. It neither affirmed the wife's story nor denied the husband's. There it was with its inscription that hinted of some secret drama. "To be opened by Charles only after my death," said giving no sign whether it had once held Mrs. Bryant's vindication or her confession.

The Silent Evidence of the "Scrap of Paper."

The silent evidence of the "scrap of paper" seemed to lean towards Mr. Gillett's side. Mrs. Bryant's confession had been written on a torn sheet of paper which bore the letter head of a Mudavia hotel. Mrs. Bryant tried to explain this by saying she might have received the letter head when she sent for advertising literature before going to Mudavia.

Adds Touch of Humor.

As for the first confession penned on Auditorium hotel stationery, Mr. Gillett added to the tragedy of the affair a strange touch of humor. He and his wife were living temporarily, he said, at the Auditorium. They had had no quarrel. Their sides, for the time being, were clear. But when he went to their room late in the afternoon, Mrs. Gillett, he said, met him at the door and handed him the confession.

He did not fly into a rage, he said, or do anything desperate. Mr. Everett expressed wonder that he suffered no brain storm—that in such a domestic crisis something in his brain did not snap. Mr. Gillett shrugged his shoulders. He hadn't

said much, he declared. Neither had his wife. "Well, what did you do?" shouted Mr. Everett, exasperated at all this monumental calmness.

"A kind and made up," returned the imperturbable Mr. Gillett. Mr. Gillett passed one of the most interesting hours of his life during Mr. Everett's cross examination. Once when he declined to testify regarding one of his wife's written confessions, Mr. Everett accused him of countering a chivalry his attitude throughout the case had belied. Mr. Gillett said, however, that he was not pretending gallantry, but was safeguarding the future of his children. He did not contest the case that gave the custody of the children to a mother whose signed confession of misconduct he held.

Cites Plea for Forgiveness.

He asked Mr. Gillett why, with these confessions in his possession, he wrote in January, 1910, to his wife, saying that their separation was all his fault and begging her to forgive him and take him back.

Mr. Gillett identified as his own the phrases in this epistle, "I love you, Elizabeth. Come back to me." He had no explanation for the letter except his love for his wife.

Mr. Everett reached a dramatic climax in his cross examination in a series of rapid-fire questions near the end. He asked why Mr. Gillett had not given the signed confessions back to his wife; why, when he admitted they were false, he had not told his lawyers, why he had not then ever been in an effort to force her to part with her children, why he had not risen "like a man" in court and said to the judge, "These are not true."

He Answers Vaguely.

To these questions Mr. Gillett answered vaguely. For some of them he had no real answer.

Mrs. Bryant finished her testimony in the morning. When Mr. Everett asked about the three names in the "scrap of paper" confession, she declared they were the names of men Mr. Gillett had indicated she admitted relations with. Mr. Gillett, she said, had periods of confining himself to certain names in his accusations. It would be three names one week and three different names the next. Mr. Gillett had concluded his appearance on the stand, both sides rested. Arguments will be heard today. Mr. Walker will open and close and Mr. Everett will be sandwiched in between. It is expected that the lawyers will finish their arguments today.

Judge Dislikes Name Change.

Judge Smith indicated a few days ago that he did not like the change in the names of the children from Gillett to Bryant. He said, though Mr. Gillett was not the father, he was the father of the children. He said he would decide the case today, immediately after the arguments, or take it under advisement can only be conjectured.

Judge Smith administered a sharp reprimand to Attorney Walker when he stopped him from introducing testimony by "When Mr. Gillett had concluded his appearance on the stand, both sides rested. Arguments will be heard today. Mr. Walker will open and close and Mr. Everett will be sandwiched in between. It is expected that the lawyers will finish their arguments today."

MR. GILLETT

In Which the Father Is Closely Quizzed Concerning the Presence of a Woman in His Apartment.

When he called Mr. Gillett to the stand in rebuttal, Mr. Walker announced that he unconsciously had done an injury to a woman the day before.

"I would not have done that for anything," he said. "I turned to Mr. Gillett to ask about the incident, and he told me it was a lie out of whole cloth. I desire now to bring out Mr. Gillett's denial of the story told by his former valet, Charles Yeager."

Q—You remember, Mr. Gillett, that Yeager testified that he saw a woman in your bedroom in your Dearborn avenue apartment and her little daughter in the dining room, waiting for her? A—Yes.

Q—Is there any truth in the statement? A—Absolutely none.

Q—Did Yeager work for you? A—He was a valet for several men and went from house to house.

JUDGE SMITH—A sort of circulating valet.

MR. GILLETT—Yes.

Q—Is it true, as testified by James Hill, another former valet, that a nurse called you "Dearie" over the phone? A—No.

Q—Where were you on Jan. 31, 1910, when Miss Franklin says you were drunk at the Pullman street depot? A—Was home in bed. Ed Frendengast was with me.

We were living at 6 East Elm street.

Q—On the trip to Cuba with your wife and children, did you care for both the children? A—Yes, I stayed in the state-room the entire day with them. Their mother came in very little. The nurse was sea sick. I undressed both of the children and put them to bed.

Q—Do you know Conrad Larsen? A—Yes; he worked for me.

Q—Did you have a conversation with him about Mrs. Gillett? A—Mr. Everett objected.

Q—Did you think I will answer, said Mr. Gillett to Mr. Walker, when Mr. Walker began an argument. "So you needn't argue."

Judge Smith sustained the objection.

TOLD FACTS ABOUT HIS WIFE.

"I offer to show by the witness," said Mr. Walker, "that Dunn, the chauffeur, and Larsen, the gardener at Lake Forest, told him facts about his wife."

"I object to this," said Mr. Everett. "Mr. Walker knows as well as I that what he says will be in all the newspapers. I ask that he say what he has to say to the stenographers privately."

Mr. Walker asked the stenographers and told in a low voice that he hoped to prove that Larsen had given Mr. Gillett the names of a number of men who visited his home in his absence, and had seen him when he tipped his chauffeur to remain silent.

Under Mr. Walker's questions Mr. Gillett identified the envelope upon which was written: "To be opened by Charles in case of my death," as the envelope which originally contained the "scrap of paper" confession naming three men.

Q—When did you come into possession

of the envelope and the confession it contained? A—Mrs. Gillett handed it to me at Mudavia on Feb. 24, 1909, as I was about to board the train for Chicago.

Q—Was the envelope sealed? A—Yes, the time. Mrs. Gillett said anything at all. A—I don't think so.

Q—Who handed it to you? A—Mrs. Gillett.

Q—Well, state the circumstances. A—That is all there was to it.

Q—Did you also go to Mudavia? A—I took my wife there.

Q—Did you visit her before her return? A—Yes, I ran down in my automobile.

Q—Did she come home on that trip? A—No.

Q—How did she come home? A—I may have brought her back on the train. I was there once when I took her there, once when I visited her, and when I went to bring her home.

Q—Did you request her to write and sign this confession? A—I did not.

HE IDENTIFIED ANOTHER NOTE.

Mr. Walker had Gillett identify another note signed by Mrs. Bryant and written on Auditorium hotel stationery which he had given to him.

Q—When did you receive this? A—On Nov. 21, 1908, in the room occupied by my wife and me at the Auditorium. She handed it to me after many alterations and terrible domestic hardships. After she had given it to me we kissed and made up. But by that time I did not trust her. He thought the paper was destroyed. But I preserved it.

Q—Had you requested that she write the note? A—Absolutely not.

Q—Did you have a quarrel? A—No.

Q—How did she come to give it to you? The witness did not answer.

Q—What did she say? A—The paper is held in evidence, isn't it, Judge Smith?

JUDGE SMITH—I hope so, too. Then I cannot answer your question, Mr. Walker.

MR. EVERETT—I am willing to have the note read. We can't keep these notes in seclusion. We have to argue about them.

MR. WALKER—What caused her to give you the note? A—I'd rather not tell.

MR. EVERETT—I wish the witness would not pretend to chivalry when he has shown none in his other testimony.

MR. GILLETT—I am not pretending. I am interested in the future of my children.

MR. WALKER—Who put the date on the note? A—Myself.

MR. GILLETT—I put it on next morning.

Q—Did you ever throw a candle at her? A—No. She must have had a hallucination.

Q—Did you ever put your hands about her throat and say: "Some day I will kill you?" A—No.

Q—Did you ever threaten her life? A—Never.

QUIZZED BY EVERETT.

Mr. Walker then turned Mr. Gillett over to Mr. Everett.

MR. EVERETT—Now you know a woman whose name was mentioned here, Mrs. Ferguson, don't you?

Mr. Gillett—Yes.

Q—She had a child? A—Yes.

Q—She had been in your apartment in the mornings, when her child was with her? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Frequently? A—Not while I was there.

Q—Never has been in your apartment with her child while you were there? A—Yes, she has. You had better let me explain my point. I don't want to hurt the woman any more than she has been hurt already.

Q—Answer the question. A—I answered it here. I think you ought to let me state that that morning, I—

MR. EVERETT—I object to it, if it is the court please. This trial ought to be conducted regularly.

THE WITNESS—This is wrong, Judge, this is wrong.

MR. EVERETT—You did have a valet by the name of Yeager? A—I did not have him exclusively. He is in business.

Q—He came into your apartment every morning, didn't he? A—I am not sure whether he came every morning, or what one came every morning.

Q—Did you have him as a valet? A—Not exclusively, as much as I had him.

Q—Do you know that he came to your room? A—I know he did at times.

Q—Didn't you employ him during a certain period last spring, to take care of your clothes and to work as a valet? A—I remember that.

Q—Answer the question? A—That he came in off and on.

AS TO JAMES HILL.

Q—Now you have a valet by the name of James Hill? A—I had an excuse for a valet.

MR. EVERETT—I move to strike that out.

THE COURT—Yes. Answer the question, no.

MR. EVERETT—Answer the question. A—I cannot answer that. That isn't a man at all.

MR. EVERETT—I move that he be struck out.

THE COURT—Strike it out, and answer the question.

MR. EVERETT—You have a butler by the name of James Hill working for you last summer? A—Yes, sir.

Q—How long did he work for you? A—I supported him.

MR. EVERETT—I move that he be struck out.

THE COURT—Strike it out.

MR. EVERETT—How long did he work for you, is the question? A—About six months, but he didn't work. He was there about six months.

MR. EVERETT—move to strike out everything after the words "about six months."

THE COURT—Strike it out.

MR. EVERETT—He broke his arm cranking your machine, didn't he? A—Not cranking my machine. It was the salesman's machine.

Q—He was cranking it for you? A—No, for the salesman; while the salesman was setting the spark plug. He was watching them.

Q—There was an occasion when you were entertaining Miss Johnson at dinner, when you wouldn't let him come in and serve dinner, is not that a fact? A—Not on your life, never.

Q—Didn't you say on your cross examination, in reply to a question I asked you, that you kept him out because he looked so dirty with his arm bandaged up, isn't that a fact? A—No. Any time that a woman is in it is always proper, and if they happen to come in.

MR. EVERETT—Will you stop?

THE COURT—Answer the question.

THE WITNESS—It was not a question about this woman at all.

HE HAS HER PICTURE.

MR. EVERETT—You did know Miss Johnson? A—Yes.

Q—You have her picture in your apartment? A—Yes.

Q—Now on this trip to Cuba, Mrs. Gillett was nursing the baby, wasn't she? A—I don't think she was, but I am not positive.

Q—When did you take the trip? A—Well, I think it was about March, 1908, wasn't it?

Q—I don't know, I wasn't there. When was the baby born? A—1907, Oct. 6.

Q—Then how old was the baby? Five months, wasn't it? A—Would be more than that, I think. Six months, I think.

Q—Six months; wouldn't she be nursing the baby at 6 months? A—I think she was.

Q—She was sick, wasn't she? A—I am not sure whether she was while on the boat or not, because the baby had the bottle part of the time.

Q—Don't you know that she was down taking care of the little boy on that trip? A—Will, Mr. Everett.

Q—Isn't that the fact? A—Positively, yes, was not. Of course, she came down there frequently, but she wasn't there right along.

Q—Wasn't feeling well herself, was she? A—Why, yes.

Q—Isn't it a fact that she was sick? A—She never was sick in her life.

Q—The nurse, was she sick? A—Very.

Q—You say "very"? A—Yes.

Q—Elizabeth was also sick? A—Yes.

Q—And the little boy was not? A—I don't think he was.

THOSE MISCONDUCT ACCUSATIONS.

Q—Now in regard to these exhibits here, from 1908, until you parted, you continually accused your wife of misconduct with a great number of men, didn't you? A—I did not.

Q—Well, when I cross examined you several days ago, you said you did, didn't you? A—I did not.

MR. WALKER—He did not.

THE WITNESS—Nobody accused her.

MR. EVERETT—Did you ever make an accusation against her? A—I did not.

Q—Didn't you testify that you did, and that she admitted it, and didn't you take it back the next day? A—I didn't express it that way.

Q—How did you express it? A—I said we had a great many talks about these occasions; she would admit them and then deny them. I never said: "Didn't you? Admit what? Admit what? Admit what?"

Q—Then you did accuse her of it? A—I did not.

Q—Are you positive of that, or didn't you walk up to you, and admitted being untrue to you without your asking her? A—No, not that way at all.

Q—Did you ask her about it? A—Yes.

Q—Naturally I asked her about the things she told me.

Q—And she would admit them one day and deny them the another? A—Yes.

Q—And how long did that continue? A—Several years, I think, several months.

Q—You used green ink on your fountain pen? Didn't you? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And did you furnish the pen that wrote these two instruments? A—Yes, sir.

Q—She had my pen on the trip with her. She often kept it.

Q—Did you walk up to you, and admitted being untrue to you without your asking her? A—No, not that way at all.

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VOLUNTEER ARMY OR CONSCRIPTION, GARRISON WARNS

Secretary Lays Defense Plan Before House Committee; Urges 500,000 Men.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Legislative machinery was set in motion today on the administration plan to lay down a definite policy for the building up of a volunteer army adequate for national defense.

Secretary Garrison appeared before the house military committee, flanked by a score of army generals, heads of the various bureaus of the war department. He read an exhaustive explanation of his scheme to spend \$500,000,000 in the next four years to create a mobile army of 500,000 men, greatly increase coast defenses, and store up an adequate reserve of arms, ammunition, and war equipment.

The secretary assured Chairman Hay that army officers whom he had directed to be in readiness to appear before the committee or any others who might be called had full liberty to express their personal views on any phase of the subject to be discussed.

Volunteer Army or Conscription. In Garrison's scheme, the American must adopt voluntary military training as provided in the continental army plan or face universal service. At the same time he declared a large standing army undesirable and pronounced reliance on state militia an "unstable foundation."

"The integrity of the nation and the very existence of the republic," he said, "depend upon what is done in this matter at this time. This great opportunity will be lost unless a wise, sensible, and practical policy is the result of the consideration and action of this congress."

"We have determined and announced that the sovereignty of the other republics of this hemisphere shall remain inviolable and must therefore at all times stand ready to make good our position in this connection. It will be necessary to be conceded by any one who admits that military force is requisite at all that our present military force is totally inadequate to meet our responsibilities. Every nerve must be strained and every resource drawn on, and nothing overlooked necessary to preserve and defend us, regardless of cost and of other considerations."

Wants 500,000 Men Ready.

"There is common agreement among those who have studied the subject intelligently that we should have a force in the continental United States of 500,000 men subject to instant call. In addition, therefore, to those with the colors subject to instant call, there should be at all times in the country large numbers of men available, by reason of previous service, for military purposes. I firmly believe that in a democracy the defense of the nation should rest upon the citizens and not upon a professional, paid military force, constantly under arms and devoted solely to military pursuits."

"It is not believed that the people of this country have reached the conclusion that compulsory military service is a necessity. However, rational conclusions may be and however inevitable it may be thought that the people will eventually reach such a conclusion, it is futile to found a policy on any such remote possibility at this time. If, on the other hand, you adopt a policy based on voluntary action of the people, and that fails, then policies based on universal service or some form of compulsory service will be enacted as the only remaining remedy."

Outlines Raising of Army. The secretary then outlined the continental army plan, which proposed to raise 400,000 men in annual increments of 100,000 each from districts approximating the 360 congressional districts, each to supply 288 men annually. The men would enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, and would be armed, equipped, and officered. Their training would be done by the officers and men of the regular army organizations and they would be paid during the time of their service on the same basis as the regular army.

DON'T BE BILIOUS, HEADACHY, SICK OR CONSTIPATED

Enjoy life! Live your liver and bowels tonight and feel great.

Wake up with head clear, stomach sweet, breath right, cold gone.



Take one or two Cathartics tonight and enjoy the most peaceful sleep and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling great, your head will be clear, your tongue clean, breath sweet, stomach regulated and your liver and bowels feel good. Get a box at any drug store now and get straightened up by morning. Stop the headache, biliousness, bad cold and bad days. Feel fit and ready for work or play. Cathartics do not grip, induce or increase the pain of the next day like salts, pills or calomel. They're safe!

Mothers should give a whole Cathartic every time to young, sick, bilious or nervous children because it will act thoroughly and can not injure.

DRY

In Chicago on Sunday and That's Why Jean Can Become Citizen.

As long as Sunday stays dry in Chicago it's going to be a regular Fourth of July, it seems, for it has permitted Jean Schmitt, a saloonkeeper, to become a citizen.

Heretofore Jean couldn't be naturalized because he couldn't prove high moral character so long as he broke the state law by keeping his bar open on Sunday. But Mayor Thompson has solved that for him with his closing order, and Jean became a voter yesterday.

But it was Constantinos Mak Pashos who drew two with a stone. He is a head waiter in the Congress hotel, and when he came for his citizen's papers he decided he wanted a new name to go with them.

"I want a good American name," he explained to Judge Taylor. "Make it Constantine Mack Wilson."

"All right," ruled the judge.

"Constantine for king, Mack for baseball, and Wilson for president," quoth the bailiff.

WOMAN'S DEATH STARTS INQUIRY INTO MEDICINE

Witness at Inquest Asks Medical Student Administered Drug to Epileptic

An investigation has been launched by the police and the coroner's office into the death of Mrs. Theresa Garretano of 6064 Doherty avenue, who, her relatives believe, may have died from the effects of a concoction said to have been administered by A. B. Magnus, a medical student.

Mrs. Garretano died Wednesday night after the medical student and two other young doctors whom he summoned had tried to save her life by pumping the medicine from her stomach. According to testimony given at the inquest by her brother, Sam Genovese, Mrs. Garretano was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and mentioned this fact to Magnus, Genovese testified that Magnus said he had cured several cases of epilepsy with a certain medicine and finally induced Mrs. Garretano to take some of it. Mrs. Garretano took six doses, Genovese said; she suddenly became ill. Magnus was hurriedly called and the stomach pumps were used. Then Magnus, according to Genovese, asked for the bottle which had contained the medicine and took it away with him.

The woman's stomach was turned over to Coroner's Chemist William D. McNally for analysis. D. H. Montgomery, Magnus' attorney, informed the police he would produce Magnus later that they might question him.

POLICE OPERATORS ELECT.

All Old Officers Retained by Members at Annual Meeting of Union.

The Police Operators' union reflected all old officers at its annual meeting last night. They are: Frank A. Sullivan, president; Burton E. Thompson, vice president; C. F. O'Rourke, treasurer; Thomas J. Madden, secretary, and Samuel White, financial secretary.

WYOMING SETS U.S. EXAMPLE IN SOLDIER MAKING

High School Military Training Proves Popular Elsewhere in the Nation.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—The so-called "Wyoming system" of military training in the high schools of the various cities of this state originated in Cheyenne about four years ago, the present term being the fifth in the local high school.

Leut. E. E. Stever, of the United States army, had been detailed to Wyoming as instructor of the national guard. Recognizing the importance of a military training to high school students, he formed a cadet corps among the students of the Cheyenne high school.

Drill, setting up exercises and the manual of arms at first comprised the program. Later wall scaling was made a feature of the drill and, as corps were formed, other cities, teams were selected and the competition developed rivalry among the students which completely overshadowed other athletic contests.

At Cheyenne a wall 8 feet, 3 inches high was built. Two years the Corps team of two established a record by scaling the wall, carrying their guns, in six and four-fifth seconds. The boys are given a running start of twenty-five feet and time is counted until the last member of the team clears the wall.

Exhibition Drills Held. Exhibition drills are held in various parts of the state and the money gained by the sale of tickets is used to help to defray the expenses of the annual summer "mike." The boys go into camp for about two weeks each summer and are instructed by regular army officers, in field tactics and training.

So beneficial has the training proved to be, mentally, morally and physically, that the system has the endorsement of practically every high school principal in the state. A year ago the Wyoming legislature officially approved of the system and appropriated money to assist the students in purchasing uniforms.

U. S. Lends Equipment.

The federal government loans the schools the rifles and equipment, a bond being given by either the director of the school board or the superintendent of schools. An appropriation for the purchase of ammunition is made by the school board and the students have regular target practice each year. Chief among the advantages of the system over ordinary athletics is that instead of developing a few specialists in a number of different sports, it builds up all the students, promotes a love for out of door life, and gives the boys a training which would be of great value not only to them, but to their country in case of war.

NEW HAVEN CASE TO JURY TODAY

Prosecutor Makes Bitter Attack Upon Rockefeller and Others.

CALLS MELLER "GOAT."

New York, Jan. 6.—R. L. Batts, chief prosecutor for the government at the trial of William Rockefeller and ten other former directors of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad, under the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, made his last appeal to the jury today for the conviction of the defendants. The case will go to the jury tomorrow.

Those whose fate will be determined in addition to Mr. Rockefeller are Lewis Cass Ledyard, Edward D. Robbins, Charles F. Brooks, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James H. Hemingway, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, and Henry K. McHarg.

Sought Mellen as "Goat." They were collectively scored by Prosecutor Batts in his final summing up today for having attempted to shift the responsibility for their acts to Charles S. Mellen, former president of the road.

"When trouble came," he said, "they made Mr. Mellen the goat. If I may use the graphic term I have learned in this part of the country, and it is not unusual that during this trial he should continue to act in that capacity."

Mellen, he declared, had sought to protect them by his testimony, and while he may have told the literal truth, he did not seem to "appreciate the significance of the oath he took here to tell the truth and the whole truth."

Others "Passed the Buck." Mr. Batts also denounced the defendants for attempting to shift responsibility to Edward D. Robbins, former general counsel of the road, and other lawyers who had given them advice. He called attention to the fact that Robbins had sought to shift the responsibility to the directors and declared the law would be nullified if all their excuses were accepted.

The attorney laid stress on the political influence, which, he said, was exercised by the New Haven on legislative bodies.

WANTS BINDER TWINE QUIZ.

Senator McCumber's Resolution, It Is Believed, Is Aimed at International Harvester Company.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—(Special.)—Senator McCumber of North Dakota today introduced a resolution in the senate directing the department of justice to investigate allegations that the binder twine industry in this country is controlled by a corporation or a small group of corporations.

The resolution, it is believed, was aimed at the International Harvester company. It became known after the introduction of the resolution that the department already has made inquiry into the situation and has learned that the state of Tuscany maintains a monopoly in the product.

A report will be made upon the situation if the senate calls for it.

BANK EXAMINER SILENT ON DOLTON FAILURE CAUSE

Markin to Make Report on Closing of Institution to the State Auditor Today.

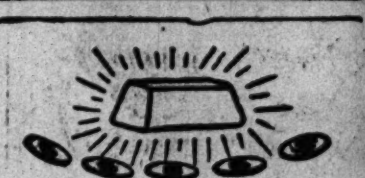
State Bank Examiner Daniel V. Markin admitted yesterday that his report of the condition of the Dolton State bank, which he closed on Tuesday, is virtually complete, but refused to discuss the belief of depositors that the institution came to grief through holding forged warehouse receipts of the Fox River Distilling company.

"My report will be forwarded to the auditor in Springfield tomorrow," he said. "If anything about the bank's affairs is given out it must come from him."

Officials of the bank declare it will be reopened in a few days and that depositors will be paid dollar for dollar.

Indictments charging that they received money while the bank was insolvent, embezzlement, confidence games, larceny by bailie, were voted yesterday by the state grand jury against four officials of the defunct Greek-American bank of 618 Blue Island avenue, which closed its doors Aug. 6, 1914. Those indicted are Angelos Geocaris, George Stamatis, George Duras, and Fotis Pappakostas. Duras and Pappakostas are said to be now in Greece in the army.

Grip Cripples Hogan's Force. Because the present epidemic of the grip has depleted the ranks of his constituents, State's Attorney Master Hogan yesterday ordered the case of Philip Haisel and John Brown before Justice John F. Sawyer of Evanston to be continued to Jan. 18. They are charged with violation of the liquor law.



The public will accept your goods with greater confidence when it has become familiar with your identifying trade mark.

We have helped increase the value of scores of trade marks with which you are familiar. Many of them we created.

George Batten Company Advertising Continental and Commercial Bank Building New York CHICAGO Boston

"Your Health Account Is Overdrawn"

CONSTIPATION has become chronic with you because you've either neglected it, or depended for relief upon laxatives and cathartics which have only left you worse off.

"Constipation, or rather, the auto-intoxication which constipation causes, is responsible for your headaches, your biliousness, and also for the nervousness and despondency which you complain of."

The use of mineral oil is the recognized treatment for constipation, and the purest form of mineral oil is Nujol. It acts as a simple mechanical lubricant. It won't relieve constipation

over night—don't expect it to. But it will restore normal activity of the bowels in the course of a week or ten days under ordinary conditions.

Nujol is entirely free from the dangers which attend the use of habit-forming laxatives and cathartics. It does not act like a medicine—a physic or purge, but oils the walls of the intestine as a delicate machine is oiled, and thus facilitates the passage of waste matter.

Nujol is odorless, tasteless and colorless. It can be taken in any quantity without harm.

Write for booklet, "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." If your druggist hasn't it, we will send you a pint bottle of Nujol upon receipt of your name to the United States on receipt of 10c money order or stamps.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Bayonne (New Jersey)



Nujol THE PURE WHITE MINERAL OIL

Approved by Harvey W. Wiley, Director United States Department of Health

Mobile. The Gateway to Gulf Resorts

Mobile is the entrance to the entrancing pleasure places of the Gulf Coast, and the logical gateway to Florida resorts. From Mobile every resort of the south can be most quickly and conveniently reached. That's why more and more tourists "mobilize" at Mobile.

All-rail or rail-and-water trips to southern resorts

Write today and find out about the Mobile & Ohio R.R. choice of rail or rail and water routes; and ask about our low fare circle tour to Mobile, Tampa, Key West and New York. Free booklet and full information upon application to

M. H. Bohrer, District Passenger Agent, Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.



SKIN TROUBLE DISFIGURED FACE

Went All Over Hands. Skin Very Red and Burning. Lost Rest. Could Not Put Hands in Water.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My skin began to get rough and red. It went all over my face and hands and on my neck, and every time I would wash I took some skin off. My face was very red and burning and I had to scratch and my face was disfigured. I lost rest at night, and I could not get my hands in water."

"One day I found a Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement. I first bought a box of Cuticura Ointment and used a little of Cuticura Soap, and after using them about a week my face began to get well, and I used about two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) Edward Popple, 1000 Graham Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 10, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 25-c. Skin Book on request. Send post-card "Cuticura, Soap and Ointment" Sold throughout the world.

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Know the importance of this matter, women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Becham's Pills are sold in every drug store.

WISE CHICAGO WOMEN read THE TRIBUNE every morning not only for its news but for its advertisements—many of which are found only in The Tribune.

Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE at Beachey & Lawlor's

Now comes your opportunity to secure at reduced prices those distinctly dressy clothes that have built up the Beachey & Lawlor reputation. All heavy and medium weight suits and overcoats have been given their marching orders—always great values have been made greater by clearance sale markings.



"Only clothing store in Chicago that doesn't sell clothing for LESS than \$21 in regular season."

FOUR GREAT CLEARANCE LOTS OF MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES

\$21 SUITS & OVERCOATS, \$15.75
\$25 SUITS & OVERCOATS, \$18.75
\$30 SUITS & OVERCOATS, \$22.50
\$35 SUITS & OVERCOATS, \$26.25

And such clothes. Snappy tailoring evident in every line—masterly appreciation of the requirements of men of critical taste. Advanced styles in clothes with character, produced in such a variety of high-class materials that you can be sure of finding a suit or overcoat to your liking. Clothes with the quality that has made the "Collegian" name so widely known and much preferred among the best dressed men in Chicago.

This Semi-Annual Clearance is now in progress. The earlier you come in, the greater will be your scope for choice. All our Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats are offered at reduced prices. The styles are irreproachable—the values outstandingly great. Come in and judge for yourself.

BEACHEY & LAWLOR

CLOTHIERS

HATTERS

FURNISHERS

DEARBORN & MONROE STREETS

G. O. P. TEST KEYNOTE ORA TO COME JAN

Convention Subcom Called to Meet in Chicago on That Date.

First test of strength as a party chairman of the Republican convention will be taken on Jan. 24, when the subcommittee session will be held at the Coliseum. The subcommittee session was held yesterday by National Chairman D. Hill.

Republican leaders tend to the showdown will be between William H. Borah of Idaho, and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. The latest available information from the Republican party would warrant the contention that Mr. New York would be an acceptable

Taft on Supreme Bench. Possibility that President Wilson nominate former President Taft for the Supreme bench, one of the late Justice's tendencies to embroil the earlier that Mr. Taft might be a temporary chairman with that Col. Roosevelt would permanent chairman.

But the information that Mr. Taft was in direct touch with the political situation was temporary chairmanship for a vote between the Idaho and Massachusetts senators. Prospects seem to be that candidates will be canvassed by Mr. Taft and the party meeting and the subcommittee will be referred later to a meeting of the national committee, for May.

No Illinois Agreement. Illinois Republicans did not reach an agreement as to the national convention delegates. Legal conditions forced a postponement of the conference. Mayor Thompson started the conference for national committee, president, and for Lowden for

MANN TURNS DOWN. Rejects Chicagoans' Proposal to Port Hobson Resolution.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Efforts by the Anti-Saloon league to support the resolution for national committee, failed. F. Scott McBride, one of the league in Illinois, Burrage Farwell and M. P. Chicago called on Mr. Mann to gain his support.

stood the visitors informed that if he continued to fight them they would organize a fight him for reflection.

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'Tis Summer the Moun

No need to when California is only a short Chicago. It there on a and conven

"The train of mind through and distinctive elements—operational signal protect

Chicago

Chicago

Chicago

Chicago

G. O. P. TEST ON KEYNOTE ORATOR TO COME JAN. 24

Convention Subcommittee Is Called to Meet in Chicago on That Date.

First test of strength as to the temporary chairman of the Republican national convention will be taken in Chicago on Jan. 24, when the subcommittee on conventions for the June convention in the Coliseum meets. The call for the subcommittee session was issued in New York yesterday by National Chairman Charles D. Hillis.

Republican leaders tend to the belief the showdown will be between Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. The latest available information is that eastern Republicans have agreed good party policy would not warrant pressure of the convention that Elihu Root of New York would be an acceptable spokesman.

Taft on Supreme Bench? Possibility that President Wilson might nominate former President William H. Taft for the Supreme bench as the successor of the late Justice Lamar has been mentioned in the earlier suggestion that Mr. Taft might be agreed upon as temporary chairman with the proviso that Col. Roosevelt would become the permanent chairman.

But the information that reached Chicago men in direct touch with the national political situation was that the temporary chairmanship, for the present, was between the Idaho and the Massachusetts senators.

Prospects seem to be that the field of candidates will be canvassed at the January meeting and that the real business of the subcommittee will terminate with early arrangements as to the physical arrangements of the Coliseum, leaving the naming of a temporary chairman, to be referred later to a meeting of the full national committee, for some time in May.

No Illinois Agreement. Illinois Republicans did not reach any agreement as to the state of national convention delegates. Legal and local conditions forced a postponement of the Deane-Sherman conference until today. Mayor Thompson started for Washington, leaving behind the word that he will be a candidate for delegate at large despite any arrangements that may be made.

From De Quin came the word that Mayor Thompson will open his campaign in western Illinois in De Quin Friday, Jan. 14, with a round-up of southern Illinois Republicans who will be for himself for national committee man, Sherman for president, and for Lowden for governor.

MANN TURNS DOWN "DRYS." Rejects Chicagoans' Plea to Support National Resolution in Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Efforts by the Anti-Saloon league to win Congressman Mann, minority leader of the house, to support the Prohibition amendment, for national-wide prohibition, have failed. P. Scott McBride, superintendent of the league in Illinois, with Arthur Burroughs and M. P. Boynton of Chicago called on Mr. Mann today, but failed to gain his support. It is understood the visitors informed Mr. Mann that he continued to fight the amendment today. The application was made by the Seattle Brewing and Malting company.

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men Know. cannot afford to be must keep themselves best of health at all. Most of all, the digestive must be kept in working order. Knowing importance of this, many have derived help from

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SHE'LL BE ARMY BRIDE.

Chicago Girl Will Wed Army Engineer.



MISS GERTRUDE SPOOR, LEUT. DOUGLAS L. WEART.

Miss Gertrude Spoor is to become an "army bride." Her husband-to-be is Lieut. Douglas L. Weart of the United States Engineers' corps, who is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Weart of 4209 Hermitage avenue. The announcement of the engagement was made yesterday by the parents of the bride-to-be, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Spoor of 508 Argyle street. The wedding is to be at a date fixed later.

LEWIS DEMANDS GERMANS OF U. S. RESPECT WILSON.

Declares in Speech at Detroit Meeting Kept Them from Having to Fight Fatherland.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, addressing the Detroit real estate board here tonight, made a demand upon the Germans of America for justice to President Wilson.

That the Germans in the United States have not had to fight for America against their fatherland is due, Senator Lewis declared, to the policy the president has maintained.

The speaker also voiced the belief that the European war must end within a year. Then would follow for the United States, he declared, "an era of unparalleled riches and growth"—or an unprecedented era of depression and shrinkage.

"There can be no happiness in America," Senator Lewis continued, "so long as that spirit which is fostering race hatred in this country for political profit is encouraged. The slander circulated to the Germans of America, charging President Wilson with indicting their whole people as lawless, is the chief of the disgusting falsehoods."

WETS OF WASHINGTON LOSE COURT DENIES PETITION FOR INJUNCTION AGAINST ENFORCEMENT OF NEW "DRY" LAW.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 6.—Petition for an injunction against the enforcement of the new state prohibition law was denied in the United States district court here today. The application was made by the Seattle Brewing and Malting company.

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SLAP ROOSEVELT, LAUD MOOSE, AT G. O. P. BANQUET

New York Leaders Defy Efforts to Put Colonel in Sad-die Again.

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special.]—The most interesting fact about the testimonial dinner which the members of the Republican club gave to the club's president, James Rockwell Sheffield, tonight, was the frank, flat denials of Col. Roosevelt pronounced by the men who are most apt to control New York state's delegation at the Republican national convention next June.

The fact was as palpable as a drum beat. William Barnes, B. B. Odell, and

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Channel M. Dewey seemed to depart deliberately from the amenities of compliment to Mr. Sheffield to take backhanded slaps at the colonel. The sum and substance of their scarcely veiled comment was that the Republican party will not accept Col. Roosevelt's leadership, even though that leadership might insure victory next November.

They were all willing to make up with the Progressives and to receive them back into the old party. The "let's get together" spirit showed warmly, but the Progressives must not come back with the colonel at their head and demanding party leadership as the price of harmony.

Almost as interesting as that development was the failure of the defiant utterances to arouse genuine, definite applause.

Mr. Dewey sounded the tocsin for the 1912 convention victory when he said: "The great thing for us to do after three years of Wilson is to get together and win. But it is the glory of the Republican party that it depends on no one man for its power, its prestige, or its success."

COLONEL TO WEST INDIES.

Former President and Wife Will Leave on Feb. 15 and Plan to Return on April 1.

New York, Jan. 6.—Announcement that Col. Theodore Roosevelt will start on Feb. 15 on a trip to the West Indies, from which he will not return until April 1, was made today. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt.

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URGENT WILSON TO APPOINT TAFT TO SUPREME COURT.

Friends of Former President Suggest Him for Vacancy Created by Death of Justice Lamar.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—President Wilson is being strongly urged to appoint former President Taft to the vacancy in the Supreme court created by the death of Associate Justice Lamar. Friends of Mr. Taft say that he is better qualified than any other jurist or lawyer in the country for the place. They would be greatly pleased if he were enabled to achieve his ambition of sitting in the Supreme court. Many southern Democrats also favor the selection of Mr. Taft. Whether Mr. Taft would accept the position, however, is uncertain.

Solicitor General Davis, a West Virginia Democrat, is regarded as having an excellent chance of winning the place. Senator Overman and Simmons of North Carolina asked the president today to consider Judge W. A. Allen of that state, and the Kentucky congressional delegation is booming James M. Benton.

BIG G. O. P. DAY IN BAY STATE

Boston, Mass., Jan. 6.—Five years of Democratic administration in Massachusetts ended with the inauguration today of the successful Republican candidate at the last election, Gov. Samuel W. McCall and Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge.

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CYCLONE DAVIS LETS LOOSE: REPUBLICANS THE TARGET.

Texas Keeps House in Upper—Democrats Laugh and Laugh—Foes Sit By in Disguist.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—[Special.]—For more than an hour this afternoon the house was in an uproar while Representative "Cyclone" Davis of Texas assailed preparedness and the Republican party.

Davis announced several days ago he intended to make a speech and when he sat down the floor more than three-fourths of the members were in their seats ready for the show.

Davis' attack on the Republicans took up practically all of the one hour allotted him.

Among the things he said, and which caused the Democrats to burst their sides with laughter while the Republicans sat back in amused disgust, were:

"Way back when I was a boy there was a great lot of grand, noble men leading the Republican party—but it is a long time since I was a boy."

"If I wanted to compare Abe Lincoln and his crowd of Republican leaders with the modern Republican leaders I'd go down to the Washington monument and designate it to represent Lincoln. Then I'd stick a toothpick beside it to represent the fellows of today."

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They've Watched the Browns on Jags, We See, Oh, Who Would Think Such Hate Could Be?

RECORDS FALL IN TANK MEET; HUSZAGH BACK

McGillivray Sets Mark in 40 Yards, McDermott in Back Stroke.

Two world's records were broken and two more marks escaped by close margins in the opening swimming meet at the Illinois Athletic club pool last night. Both marks were set by a C. A. U. star, Perry McGillivray, holder of world's records in the 100, 200, and 300 yard freestyle events, and the 220 yard outdoor event, added to his laurels by setting figures of 18.3 in the forty yard sprint. Mike McDermott, existing record holder in the 100 and 200 yard back strokes, lowered his mark in the former event from 1:13.2 to 1:11.4.

Kenneth Huszagh, Chicago Athletic association crack whose suspension by the Central A. U. had been announced, was reinstated yesterday afternoon and took part in the events in which he was entered. Chairman Frank W. Blankley of the tri-color club athletic committee, addressed a letter to the C. A. U. officials asking that Huszagh be allowed to compete.

Finish of Race Close. The C. A. U. star was entered in the forty yard event in which McGillivray broke the record of 18.4-5 formerly held by Art Rathel, who managed to pass the winner all the way. The two ended the race almost in a blanket finish, so close that although it was apparent McGillivray finished first, watches by two official timers caught the men in the same time.

McGillivray missed a record in the 100 yard swim by three-fifths of a second. His best Clement Brown, the Hamilton club's 18 year old speed artist, in 1:35. The old mark for the distance indoors was 1:34.5, made by Duke Kahanamoku and equaled by Art Rathel.

I. A. C. Team Wins Relay. The 100 yard relay was won by the I. A. C. first team, composed of Abe Siegel, P. Roth, Harry Heber, and P. McGillivray. In 1:11.4-5, four-fifths of a second behind the existing world's record.

Justices and timers signed statements testifying to the new records at the close of the meet, which was presided over by Joseph Ritchie, president of the Central A. U. The precaution was taken to insure the ratification of the new marks as world's records. Summaries: 100 yard open handicap—Won by A. F. Goodenough, Hamilton club, 1:35. Three swimmers, Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 1:35. 200 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 3:00. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 3:00. 300 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 4:30. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 4:30. 400 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 5:40. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 5:40. 500 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 6:50. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 6:50. 600 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 8:00. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 8:00. 700 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 9:10. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 9:10. 800 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 10:20. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 10:20. 900 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 11:30. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 11:30. 1000 yard swim—Won by P. McGillivray, I. A. C., 12:40. Hamilton club, second; Irving Wood, C. A. U., third. Time, 12:40.

DE LA SALLE NINE BEATS PHILIPS BY FAST FINISH.

De La Salle Juniors retained the lead in their division of the Catholic High School Indoor Baseball league, winning from St. Philip's, 15 to 11, in a ninth inning drama. The batting of De La Salle, and the fielding of Breanville featured. Score: De La Salle (9): P. Phillips, 1; C. Phillips, 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 10; 11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 33; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38; 39; 40; 41; 42; 43; 44; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49; 50; 51; 52; 53; 54; 55; 56; 57; 58; 59; 60; 61; 62; 63; 64; 65; 66; 67; 68; 69; 70; 71; 72; 73; 74; 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 80; 81; 82; 83; 84; 85; 86; 87; 88; 89; 90; 91; 92; 93; 94; 95; 96; 97; 98; 99; 100; 101; 102; 103; 104; 105; 106; 107; 108; 109; 110; 111; 112; 113; 114; 115; 116; 117; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; 124; 125; 126; 127; 128; 129; 130; 131; 132; 133; 134; 135; 136; 137; 138; 139; 140; 141; 142; 143; 144; 145; 146; 147; 148; 149; 150; 151; 152; 153; 154; 155; 156; 157; 158; 159; 160; 161; 162; 163; 164; 165; 166; 167; 168; 169; 170; 171; 172; 173; 174; 175; 176; 177; 178; 179; 180; 181; 182; 183; 184; 185; 186; 187; 188; 189; 190; 191; 192; 193; 194; 195; 196; 197; 198; 199; 200; 201; 202; 203; 204; 205; 206; 207; 208; 209; 210; 211; 212; 213; 214; 215; 216; 217; 218; 219; 220; 221; 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**MRS. LINCOLN'S
WEDDING GOWN
PART OF EXHIBIT**

**Personal Relics of Martyr Add
to Interest of Public Li-
brary Collection.**

FAMOUS PIANO TO BE SEEN.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's wedding gown and the piano she used up to the time of her death will be included in the Lincoln exhibit which opens in Memorial hall in the public library next week, under the

These are but two of many priceless relics, all equally as memorable, that will supplement the pictorial and manuscript history of the emancipator. The actual suit of clothes worn by Lincoln in the White House probably will be exhibited

This class of relics is calculated to add a new interest to the manuscript life for the school children. To say that they have seen the actual piano played by Mrs. Lincoln and to have viewed the actual clothes worn by the president is expected to deepen their interest and to make the impressions un fading.

There sorrow about Mrs. Lincoln's wedding gown, an exquisite purple velvet creation, that will interest the grownups as well as the children. The tradition is that Mrs. Lincoln's sister wore the same gown to the wedding of her son, and during the wedding feast one of the servants spilled coffee on it. Because of the stain the gown was never worn after that. The stain can be seen to this day.

The piano which was one of Mrs. Lincoln's fondest possessions in the old home is in the Gunther collection. Mr. Gunther has consented to send it to Memorial Hall, provided that proper arrangements are made to protect it against harm.

Historic Chicago Piano.

Another historic piano, and much more elaborate in adornments, will also be seen.

It is the piano donated by a local manufacturer for the memorable "sanitary fair" held on the present site of the public library in 1905 under the auspices of the Grand Army. This piano cost \$1,000 to manufacture. It is beautifully inlaid and the keys are of solid mother of pearl. Its tonal qualities have not been impaired through the long years. One of the grand opera stars tried it the other day and expressed amazement at the rare quality of

It was sold at the fair for a big price. It was handed down two generations and finally, on the death of a granddaughter, it was willed to the memorial association.

Wide Interest Shown.

Inquiries began coming in yesterday from many points in the state offering original relics, manuscripts, and pictures. What it is feared that the memorial hall is treasured.

How Lincoln was regarded by all the civilized nations of the world, and even by the pagan world, at the time of his death will be strikingly illustrated. Biographies of Lincoln by the original

guages, comprising more than a score of tongues, will be displayed. The Japanese and Chinese historians of that dated with the Arabs and the Turks and other European and Asiatic writers is paying high tribute to the career of Lincoln as one of the most illustrious the world had ever known.

Ante-Bellum Trunk Holds Belles
Somewhere in Chicago there is a trunk

of the anti-bellum days, which contain relics that will be eagerly sought by the collectors. The trunk and its contents were the property of Capt. Wright S. Wernag of the United States army, who died last Tuesday at 2822 Arthington street, aged 80 years. Among the relics believed to be reposing in the trunk are a sword, presented to Wernag by Lin-

Jeannie Palmer Weber, daughter of the late Senator John M. Palmer, librarian of the state historical society for the last eighteen years, arrived in Chicago to take

**FORMER CHICAGO WOMAN
SAVED FROM DEPORTATION**

**Mrs. Mai Walker Clive, Wife of
Britten, Will Be Cared For by
Her Brother.**

—

New York, Jan. 6.—[Special].—Mrs. Mai
Sturgis Walker Clive, 23 years old, for-
merly of Chicago, will be released tomo-

Investigation today revealed the fact that though Mrs. Clive was born in Chicago, the daughter of an American citizen, she was a resident of Chicago for only a few years before she came to New York.

As she had been married to a British subject she became technically one herself, and being in a hospital for the insane

But Dr. Canato learned she had brother in Chicago and wrote to Edgar Walker of 6330 South Elizabeth street, that city. "If she recovers, will you take care of her?" was asked. The brother replied that he would.

[illegible]

GARY STATEMENT HAS AN EFFECT ON N. Y. STOCKS

Produces Many Inferences, Some of Them Unfavorable, in Market.

Total sales of stocks, \$10,000 shares.
Total sales of bonds (par value), \$5,325,000.

New York, Jan. 6.—The one engrossing and overshadowing feature of today's highly irregular and at times unsettled market was the statement issued by Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation bearing on present and future aspects of that important industry. Many interpretations and inferences, mostly unfavorable, were drawn therefrom.

In trade circles and among the substantial banking interests, however, Mr. Gary's utterances and the opportunity of exposure of the steel market were not regarded as a disposition to check wild and reckless speculations in many lines of trade and industry, no less than in the stock market and the belief prevailed that the administration continued in the Gary statement was likely to bear fruit.

Stocks under restraint. Stocks were under restraint from the outset and naturally the course of United States Steel was observed with special interest. Steel common fluctuated between 8 and 8 1/2. Other leading lines were at lowest prices in the final hour, all the activity of that period converting about the more vulnerable stocks.

For a while copper without the selling movement better than any other group, their strength being attributed to a higher high quotation for the refined metal, but these stocks, as well as all classes of specialties, felt the impact of the increased selling. A few of the high priced industrial suffered severely in the course of the day's feverish trading. General Motors fell 45 points to 440. Bethlehem Steel, 2 1/2 to 42 1/2 and American Agricultural Chemical preferred, 6 to 6 1/4.

Rails under pressure. Rails were under constant pressure, although losses in that section were barely more than 1 to 2 points. Marked weakness was shown by New York Central, New Haven, Canadian Pacific and Erie.

Exchange on Germany and Austria established new low records, marks declining to 7 1/2, but demand for sterling was decidedly strong, rising to 4 1/2 after the market's decline, thereby reducing the British discount to less than 2 per cent.

Anglo-French exchange reflected the strength in exchange on London, with numerous sales at 86, a smart recovery from their recent minimum. The bond market in general was decidedly irregular. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Merchandise paper. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2, 6 1/2 to 7 1/2, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2, 18 1/2 to 19 1/2, 20 1/2 to 21 1/2, 22 1/2 to 23 1/2, 24 1/2 to 25 1/2, 26 1/2 to 27 1/2, 28 1/2 to 29 1/2, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2, 34 1/2 to 35 1/2, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2, 38 1/2 to 39 1/2, 40 1/2 to 41 1/2, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2, 44 1/2 to 45 1/2, 46 1/2 to 47 1/2, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2, 50 1/2 to 51 1/2, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2, 54 1/2 to 55 1/2, 56 1/2 to 57 1/2, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2, 60 1/2 to 61 1/2, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2, 64 1/2 to 65 1/2, 66 1/2 to 67 1/2, 68 1/2 to 69 1/2, 70 1/2 to 71 1/2, 72 1/2 to 73 1/2, 74 1/2 to 75 1/2, 76 1/2 to 77 1/2, 78 1/2 to 79 1/2, 80 1/2 to 81 1/2, 82 1/2 to 83 1/2, 84 1/2 to 85 1/2, 86 1/2 to 87 1/2, 88 1/2 to 89 1/2, 90 1/2 to 91 1/2, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2, 94 1/2 to 95 1/2, 96 1/2 to 97 1/2, 98 1/2 to 99 1/2, 100 1/2 to 101 1/2, 102 1/2 to 103 1/2, 104 1/2 to 105 1/2, 106 1/2 to 107 1/2, 108 1/2 to 109 1/2, 110 1/2 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1/2, 1010 1/2 to 1011 1/2, 1012 1/2 to 1013 1/2, 1014 1/2 to 1015 1/2, 1016 1/2 to 1017 1/2, 1018 1/2 to 1019 1/2, 1020 1/2 to 1021 1/2, 1022 1/2 to 1023 1/2, 1024 1/2 to 1025 1/2, 1026 1/2 to 1027 1/2, 1028 1/2 to 1029 1/2, 1030 1/2 to 1031 1/2, 1032 1/2 to 1033 1/2, 1034 1/2 to 1035 1/2, 1036 1/2 to 1037 1/2, 1038 1/2 to 1039 1/2, 1040 1/2 to 1041 1/2, 1042 1/2 to 1043 1/2, 1044 1/2 to 1045 1/2, 1046 1/2 to 1047 1/2, 1048 1/2 to 1049 1/2, 1050 1/2 to 1051 1/2, 1052 1/2 to 1053 1/2, 1054 1/2 to 1055 1/2, 1056 1/2 to 1057 1/2, 1058 1/2 to 1059 1/2, 1060 1/2 to 1061 1/2, 1062 1/2 to 1063 1/2, 1064 1/2 to 1065 1/2, 1066 1/2 to 1067 1/2, 1068 1/2 to 1069 1/2, 1070 1/2 to 1071 1/2, 1072 1/2 to 1073 1/2, 1074 1/2 to 1075 1/2, 1076 1/2 to 1077 1/2, 1078 1/2 to 1079 1/2, 1080 1/2 to 1081 1/2, 1082 1/2 to 1083 1/2, 1084 1/2 to 1085 1/2, 1086 1/2 to 1087 1/2, 1088 1/2 to 1089 1/2, 1090 1/2 to 1091 1/2, 1092 1/2 to 1093 1/2, 1094 1/2 to 1095 1/2, 1096 1/2 to 1097 1/2, 1098 1/2 to 1099 1/2, 1100 1/2 to 1101 1/2, 1102 1/2 to 1103 1/2, 1104 1/2 to 1105 1/2, 1106 1/2 to 1107 1/2, 1108 1/2 to 1109 1/2, 1110 1/2 to 1111 1/2, 1112 1/2 to 1113 1/2, 1114 1/2 to 1115 1/2, 1116 1/2 to 1117 1/2, 1118 1/2 to 1119 1/2, 1120 1/2 to 1121 1/2, 1122 1/2 to 1123 1/2, 1124 1/2 to 1125 1/2, 1126 1/2 to 1127 1/2, 1128 1/2 to 1129 1/2, 1130 1/2 to 1131 1/2, 1132 1/2 to 1133 1/2, 1134 1/2 to 1135 1/2, 1136 1/2 to 1137 1/2, 1138 1/2 to 1139 1/2, 1140 1/2 to 1141 1/2, 1142 1/2 to 1143 1/2, 1144 1/2 to 1145 1/2, 1146 1/2 to 1147 1/2, 1148 1/2 to 1149 1/2, 1150 1/2 to 1151 1/2, 1152 1/2 to 1153 1/2, 1154 1/2 to 1155 1/2, 1156 1/2 to 1157 1/2, 1158 1/2 to 1159 1/2, 1160 1/2 to 1161 1/2, 1162 1/2 to 1163 1/2, 1164 1/2 to 1165 1/2, 1166 1/2 to 1167 1/2, 1168 1/2 to 1169 1/2, 1170 1/2 to 1171 1/2, 1172 1/2 to 1173 1/2, 1174 1/2 to 1175 1/2, 1176 1/2 to 1177 1/2, 1178 1/2 to 1179 1/2, 1180 1/2 to 1181 1/2, 1182 1/2 to 1183 1/2, 1184 1/2 to 1185 1/2, 1186 1/2 to 1187 1/2, 1188 1/2 to 1189 1/2, 1190 1/2 to 1191 1/2, 1192 1/2 to 1193 1/2, 1194 1/2 to 1195 1/2, 1196 1/2 to 1197 1/2, 1198 1/2 to 1199 1/2, 1200 1/2 to 1201 1/2, 1202 1/2 to 1203 1/2, 1204 1/2 to 1205 1/2, 1206 1/2 to 1207 1/2, 1208 1/2 to 1209 1/2, 1210 1/2 to 1211 1/2, 1212 1/2 to 1213 1/2, 1214 1/2 to 1215 1/2, 1216 1/2 to 1217 1/2, 1218 1/2 to 1219 1/2, 1220 1/2 to 1221 1/2, 1222 1/2 to 1223 1/2, 1224 1/2 to 1225 1/2, 1226 1/2 to 1227 1/2, 1228 1/2 to 1229 1/2, 1230 1/2 to 1231 1/2, 1232 1/2 to 1233 1/2, 1234 1/2 to 1235 1/2, 1236 1/2 to 1237 1/2, 1238 1/2 to 1239 1/2, 1240 1/2 to 1241 1/2, 1242 1/2 to 1243 1/2, 1244 1/2 to 1245 1/2, 1246 1/2 to 1247 1/2, 1248 1/2 to 1249 1/2, 1250 1/2 to 1251 1/2, 1252 1/2 to 1253

City Bank
GIFT & CO. SET
RECORD; PROFITS
OVER 18 PER CENT

December 31, 1915
Gross Sales for 1915 Exceed
\$500,000,000; Dividend
Recently Increased.

Gift & Co. had its banner year in 1915 with gross sales of over \$500,000,000, compared with \$425,000,000 the previous year. Earnings on the capital stock increased 18 per cent, being over 18 per cent, compared with 12.50 per cent in 1914. Meanwhile the dividend rate in the last quarter of 1915 was increased from 7 to 8 per cent.

The profits based on the money employed in the business—that is, the capital and surplus combined—were equal to 23.5 per cent. The profit on the dollar of sales was 2.8 cents. These facts may be summarized in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: 1915, 1914. Rows include: Total sales, Net earnings, Dividend, Surplus, etc.

Big Gain from By-Products.
President L. F. Swift in his report to the shareholders said concerning the prices paid for cattle and the prices realized from the sale of the company's products:

"In 1914 we paid an average of \$7.06 per pound for live cattle and sold the beef in the principal cities for \$12.13 per 100 pounds. In 1915 we paid an average of \$7.10 per 100 pounds and sold for \$11.46. We were able to do this because we obtained more money from the sale of by-products. Compared with previous years, the additional value realized from hides, fertilizer, soap, and other by-products during 1915 was greater than our entire profit on the cattle."

Detailed Financial Statements.
The annual meeting of the company was held yesterday and the following statement of assets and liabilities was issued:

Table with 2 columns: 1915, 1914. Rows include: Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits, etc.

At the directors' meeting held after the stockholders' meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis F. Swift; Vice President, Edward F. Swift; Secretary, C. B. Peterson; Treasurer, C. B. Peterson; Assistant Secretary, C. A. Peacock; Assistant Treasurer, W. H. Sherman.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1916.

NEWS OF THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

E. H. Gary's interview on business conditions and the outlook was accepted as a determination to adopt a conservative course in all corporate management and so far as the United States Steel corporation is concerned, and as a dividend on the common stock. A further interpretation is that Mr. Gary wishes to put the corporation in a position where it can ask for a protective tariff against cut rate competition from abroad after the war is over and be able to meet possible demands from labor with the feeling that stockholders are not receiving large dividends. Steel manufacturers have for some time been trying to impress on people the necessity of tariff readjustment to meet new conditions growing out of the war. They fear that will be severe and that under the existing tariff on steel and iron products their reason they have been advocating a readjustment. While Mr. Gary advised caution, Wall Street considered it evident that he and his fellow directors in the Steel corporation are not apprehensive of the war.

Wall Street's advice from Washington was the effect that President Wilson's proposal for increasing the government revenues by direct taxation house and favor with the Democratic house and would meet with defeat. Democratic leaders were declared, have determined it would be useless to attempt to pass gasoline, automobile, or bank check taxes.

A. G. Becker & Co. of Chicago and Lumbermen, Thibault & Co. of New York are offering \$1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Motor Car Corporation. Dividends on the issue will begin on April 1. The shares are being offered at 102. Earnings applicable to the preferred stock in 1915 are reported to have been \$500,000.

Anglo-French bonds showed some strength in the market and immediately it was taken to reflect belief that the war will end within a few months through economic exhaustion of Germany. There has been as yet no utterance from a substantial source to indicate economic collapse on the part of Germany within any definite period of time.

Breed, Elliott & Harrison are offering \$1,000,000 5 per cent secured serial bonds of the Republic of Panama at par on Dec. 1, 1917, and continue until Dec. 1, 1923.

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

Table with 2 columns: Bid, Asked. Rows include: U. S. Treasury Statement, Barometer of the Market, etc.

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The following is a statement of the condition of the United States treasury on Jan. 6:

Table with 2 columns: 1915, 1914. Rows include: Total assets, Total liabilities, etc.

At the directors' meeting held after the stockholders' meeting the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis F. Swift; Vice President, Edward F. Swift; Secretary, C. B. Peterson; Treasurer, C. B. Peterson; Assistant Secretary, C. A. Peacock; Assistant Treasurer, W. H. Sherman.

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS

Table with 4 columns: No., Description, High, Low, Close. Rows include: 1077 Anglo Fr. 5%, 1078 Anglo Fr. 5%, etc.

Anglo-French bonds showed some strength in the market and immediately it was taken to reflect belief that the war will end within a few months through economic exhaustion of Germany.

Breed, Elliott & Harrison are offering \$1,000,000 5 per cent secured serial bonds of the Republic of Panama at par on Dec. 1, 1917, and continue until Dec. 1, 1923.

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Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago

Statement of Condition at Close of Business Friday, December 31, 1915

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Rows include: Time Loans, Demand Loans, Bonds, Securities, etc.

OFFICERS
DIRECTORS

Continental and Commercial The Hibernian Banking Trust and Savings Bank Association

Statement of Condition at Close of Business December 31, 1915

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Rows include: Time Loans, Demand Loans, Bonds, Securities, etc.

OFFICERS
DIRECTORS

The capital stock of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank (\$3,000,000) and the capital stock of The Hibernian Banking Association (\$2,000,000) are owned by the stockholders of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

Combined Deposits of These Banks - \$264,824,285.39

ESTABLISHED 1879

State Bank of Chicago

Chamber of Commerce Building, La Salle and Washington Streets

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Rows include: Loans and Discounts, Overdrafts, Bonds, Cash and Due from Banks, etc.

Officers
Board of Directors

KCHAM

REAL ESTATE

WANT TO LOAN IN A
Also have clients w/
To Loan Even
\$2,000. \$14,000
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 HENRY A
 NEW T. M. C. Bldg

ARON J. KLEIN & COM
 Mortgage B
 2nd Floor Bldg. Clark st
 The Largest 2d Mortgage
 LOAN
 Large or sm
 SECOND MORT
 More than \$100.0
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SECOND MORTGAGE
Buildings and business
second and loans made at
low rates and payments
MAY, 1966, 11 S. La Salle

MONEY TO LOAN ON C
TATE Building Lo
Quick ac
Small loans deal
rates. We hav
fund to loan at
H. M.

1928 Chamber of Com., 13
 MORTGAGES - QU
 RON; EASY PAYME
 ALSO
 You can borrow \$100 to
 in 24 hrs. Strictly o
 construction guaranteed.
 SECOND MORTGAGE
 Room 310, 155
 WILL PAY SEVEN PE
 on four thousand dollar
 first mortgage on new
 down on seventy-five fo
 residential district
 property occupied by o

BUILDING
\$2,000 TO
LOWEST
BREDE & G
BANK FLOOR, 208
MONEY TO LOAN—
ON CHICAGO RE
HIBERNIAN BANK.

WE'VE MONEY TO LOAN
INGS—We lend our customers
 immediate and definite pro-
 duction. We want good loans
 reasonable.

JOHN E. COLE
 Central 318. 72

"3D" MORTGAGE LOANS
 property in amounts from
 estate charges and 6 per-
 cent choice mortgages for
 mortgage papers at discount
W. F. MCCARTHY & CO.
 TON-S

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
OGDEN, SHELLEY
192 N. CLARK
SECOND MORTGAGE
proved real estate. See
to complete your bid. per
cents, etc.; loans made at
94 hours; reply to suit.
60, 80 N. La Salle-st. F.
GREENEHAUM SONS I
CO.—First class Chicago
loans bearing 6 per cent
\$1,000, and upward. See

EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR
Cost of apartment or store
owner vacant, full
building on reasonable to
\$79, Tribune.

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1020 TRIBUNE
Represent large estates
several corporations and
BULFINCH

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estate, prompt attention
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33d-st. and Lake Park-av

REAL ESTATE LOANS.
60 years of fall
BAIRD & W
22 S. La Salle-st.

C. C. MITCHELL
8 AND 5% MONEY
QUICK ACTION.
20 W. WASHINGTON-ST.
SECOND MORTGAGE
made; reasonable rates;
yearly; monthly payments
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE
100 N. Dearb.
MONEY TO LOAN ON IM

real estate in sum of \$1
Sales. BUILDING LOAN
REAL ESTATE
UNION TRUST CO.
LOANS ON REAL ESTATE
vacant; building loans
action.
H. O. STONE
Phone Randolph 390.
MONEY TO LOAN IN AN
estate contracts and 24 m
accessible rates. HALLMAN
Hall-st. Phone Franklin
FOR SALE—\$10,000 SEC
large subdivision; will

Hunt, page 4 draws a picture
 of J. A. 335, Tribune.
 & H. SCHNEIDER & CO.
 1214 Telephone Bldg.
 REAL ESTATE LOANS
 BUILDING LOANS, PE
 REAL ESTATE LOANS
 best business property,
 above LEVY BROS., Bu
 ars, Westminster Bldg.,
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Chicago real estate at 8
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Improved property; quick
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24 hours, at 10 per cent; pay
See us first. Money always
SIMMONS BROS. 99
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sums of \$3,000 to \$6,000.
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1330 First National
MONEY TO LOAN ON
proved property; buildin
WOODLAWN TRUST AN
1304 E. 66th-st., at
SECOND MORTGAGE LO
proved property; quick
rates. PLOTKE & LIL
Dearborn-st. Tel. Cent
SECOND MORTGAGE L
LOWEST RATES. I
SAMUEL H. FRID
OTIS BLDG.
McCormick

216 LOANS MADE
Real Estate; 6 per cent
GENE MASSEY, Mortgage
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WE GIVE IMMEDIATE
LOANS ON CITY
Small or large. Lowest c
RUBELIN, JENSON & CO
WANTED - \$1,000 to \$25
NORDHEM-MERSBACH

MORTGAGE

216 INVESTMENTS
Money is cheap; good inv
there is no better

money or trust funds than on
first mortgages on improved
located on the best streets,
lakes, and parks, worth in
mortgage. Amounts \$2,000
to \$4 years. All titles guar-
anteed.

HYDE PARK STATION
584-e. and Lake
FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE
proved Chicago property;
due 3 1/2 years; will pay
ERNEST R. FIFER.

FOR SALE—FOUR \$4,000
each; good security on
hand.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET FOR MORTGAGE LOANS IN REASONABLE TERMS. KRAUSE, BEAK & CO. FOR SALE—\$1,500 0% 5 brick cottage at 650 E. 4th W. TURNER, 7416 Inland AVE FOR OUR BOOKLET "How It's Explained." HUNTER WOOD & CO., 25 N. Dear Street or 25 SECOND MONTHLY exchange for our choice \$10. 54 W. Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL

WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH
our department in connection with your business, affording an unusual opportunity for intelligent and reputable businessmen to accumulate \$5,000 and your advance of \$100.00. Our product is entirely new, unprecedented, and now we want you to sell it by mail; you assume no risk, cannot possibly lose a cent of your own money; to the gentleman of high class, legitimate, and successful work with a reputable company, with opportunity for a large and profitable business.

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 notes, stocks, bonds, at
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 mercial; Dun or Bradstreet
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 WANTED—CAPITAL TO M
 ket high grade auto access
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 BUY HEIRS' ESTATE
 probate claims against
 Life Investment Co., N. m.

BUILDING M.
BUILDINGS DESIGNER
Chem. Charges reasonable
Lynn Archt., 111 N. Dearborn
Grand 1900.

